

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

HITHERTO the history of the war has been a record of fruitless but patient negotiations, rather than of deeds of arms. But the day of negotiation—long since passed as regards Turkey and the Maritime Allies—has now passed with regard to Austria and Prussia. Those Powers, unwilling as they were to offend or take part against the Czar, exhausted their diplomacy, if not their patience, in the proposal of the Austrian ultimatum for the evacuation of the Principalities. The answer has been received, and the German Powers, having no alternative, have drawn the sword. Austria has led the way, and Prussia must follow, whatever may be the disinclination of her weak and vacillating Sovereign. When negotiations shall be again resumed, no man can predict; but this much is certain, that it can only be when Russia is effectually humbled, and sues for that mercy to herself which she has refused to show to others. The statement so confidently promulgated last week, that, out of his "high regard" for the Emperor of Austria, Nicholas had consented to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, turns out to have been a wilful fabrication. It is now admitted, even by the journal which first gave it currency in this country, to be destitute of truth. So far from yielding to the friendly remonstrances of his powerful neighbour, the Czar, with the wrong-headed fatuity which has characterised all his actions from the commencement, has declared that he will admit of no interference. He insists that the question of the Protectorate and the rights of the Greek Christians—the whole point in dispute—must be settled between Turkey and himself alone. He declines to make any stipulation with regard to the Principalities. Even at this late period, with the

world in arms against him, and with his own subjects disabused of the long-prevalent superstition, that the Russian name was supreme, and the Russian army invincible, in Europe, he repeats the insolence of the Menschikoff propositions, and abates no jot of the preposterous claims which he founded upon them. Foiled and baffled by the Turks alone, he holds his head as high as if Right and Fortune were both upon his side. Some persons may, perhaps, be found who will call this conduct courageous; but the mass of mankind will pronounce it to be no better than obstinate madness; and many will apply to it, with the full belief of a speedy verification, the inspired words, "that pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

The retreat of the Russian armies into Moldavia—rendered necessary by the failure of their attack upon Silistria, and by the advance of the Austrians to Wallachia—will change the tactics of the war. It was this retrograde movement, which gave the only foundation for the report that Paskiewitch was in full retreat beyond the Pruth. Its objects and character are now better understood. Wallachia, and the line of the Danube, being untenable, the Russians will partially evacuate that province, and take up a stronger position in Moldavia, on the line of the Sereth and the Pruth, so as to make head against their new and formidable opponent. General Coronini, the Austrian Commander, has passed into Little Wallachia, at the head of a powerful force; and another division has passed from Transylvania into Greater Wallachia; so that, in a few days, we may expect to hear not only of the complete occupation of that province, but of a collision between the Austrians and the Russians. The Czar appears determined upon a desperate resistance, and will, we are informed, let loose, if he can, the bloodhounds of Revolution and

Civil War in Austria to aid his falling cause. All his troops in Russian Poland have been ordered to the frontiers of Galicia; and a levy *en masse* has been ordered in Poland—each landowner to provide twenty-four men, armed with the national weapon, the scythe. But if the Czar, in his desperation, attempt to excite internal commotion in the dominions of Austria, he must be taught that he also is vulnerable on that side. If he have not a Lombardy and a Hungary to cause him uneasiness, there is a Poland, whose frame may yet quiver with life and energy at the summons to freedom. Besides Poland, there are Finland and the Crimea, and a whole host of provinces stolen from Turkey, that detest his rule, and yearn for independence.

Austria has, no doubt, calculated all the chances and mischances of the conflict into which she has so reluctantly entered. However great may be the will of the Czar to do her mischief, it is possible that he has but little power. Even if his emissaries raise the cry of revolution, it may turn out to be fruitless. Whatever their former leaders may be, it is probable that the Hungarian and Italian subjects of Austria are wise enough to understand the real objects and nature of the war, and to spurn the aid of the bloodthirsty despot who, for his own nefarious purposes, might tempt them with a promise of the freedom which he hates; and which, if he were victorious, he would use every effort to extinguish among them, as well as in every other part of Europe.

Among the most pertinacious of the devices to which the Czar has resorted throughout the course of the war, and of the lingering negotiations which preceded it, have been his attempts to sow distrust and produce disunion among the Allies. At one time his friends and emissaries in England (for, to our shame be it



INTERIOR OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE IN FRANCE.—PAINTED BY FRANCOIS BIARD.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH ART.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



spoken, he had, and possibly still has, a few emissaries amongst us) were loud in their expressions of jealousy of the French. In France the same game was played; and the war was represented as one in which England had everything to gain, and France everything to lose. In Germany the same efforts were made to prevent a cordial union of the Powers. France and England were both held up to odium, and represented as the enemies, not only of Russia, but of Austria and Prussia, and of the general independence of all European States. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Czar, finding it impossible any longer to cajole or to coerce Austria into compliance with his wishes, should instruct his supporters to hint doubts of the sincerity of that Power. But it is surprising, nevertheless, that some influential journals in this country, whose abhorrence of Russian aggression is undoubted, and whose earnestness in the war is not to be denied, should lend countenance to these Russian innuendoes. It is worse than folly to express mistrust of Austria, when she is exerting herself so nobly in the general cause, and to speculate upon what might happen if she were to play false. Of course it is possible that Austria may be in collusion with Russia; but is it in the slightest degree probable? It is possible that St. Petersburg may be swallowed by an earthquake, and that Sir Charles Napier may be in this way spared the trouble of taking possession of it; but are we to argue as if such an event were likely? In the same manner, it may be said of France, as it may of Austria, that the Emperor meditates treachery towards England, and that his whole present policy is a sham and a delusion; but would not such a supposition be a gross and gratuitous insult to France and the gallant French people, and a piece of mischievous and abominable stupidity at the same time? The past conduct of Austria should have preserved her from such unworthy suspicion. The honesty and patience with which she exerted herself to maintain or to restore peace as long as the remotest hope was left, that her efforts might be successful, are proofs that she will act as worthy and as honest a part, now that she has found it necessary to take a more decided part against the disturber. Interest, policy, the sense of justice;—everything combines to attach Austria and the whole of Germany to the Anglo-French alliance. Had Austria no more exalted motive than the dread of Russian vengeance, should Russia gain the mastery in the struggle, she would have abundant inducement to aid the Powers who have taken up arms against Russian aggression and ambition. Let the few friends of the Czar attempt to throw discredit upon the conduct and motives of Austria; but the public opinion of enlightened Europe will trace the opinion to its real source. So great a Power as Austria cannot take such a step as she has taken with the *arrière pensée* that the Russians are willing to attribute to her. She has done nothing to forfeit confidence, but every thing to deserve it. Before many weeks she will, we trust, show that she is as staunch in the battle-field as in the council chamber; and prove even to the Russians that their Czar stands utterly alone in his wickedness and folly.

#### INTERIOR OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE IN FRANCE.

François Biard is one of the most successful and popular labourers in the modern French school of painting. A pupil of Revoil, school of Lyons, he received the second-class medal for *genre* in 1828, and the first-class medal in 1836; and was made Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1838. His works are in various styles, but chiefly small dramatic groups, or single figures of the sentimental or poetic character; some serious, some comic, in character. He contributes seven pictures to the present Exhibition of French Art—"Madame du Barry Consulting Cagliostro on her Destiny"—a small composition, rather theatrical in style, but not ineffective; two comic pieces of domestic life, respectively entitled "Before the Party" and "After the Party"—caricature upon the shifts and struggles of would-be great little people; the "Interior of a Custom-house"—a serio-comic scene of everyday life (all the above small in dimensions); "Gulliver in the Isle of Giants"; an extraordinary concept of "Microscopic Studies from Nature in the Forest of Fontainebleau," elaborated with wonderful industry, and exaggerated minuteness of detail; and two female figure subjects of "Undine," and "The Hammock." Mr. Biard's style of composition is bold and original, and his outline firm and correct. His weakest point is in respect of colouring, which is too generally tame, and lacking in transparency.

The subject which we have chosen for engraving is "The Interior of the Custom-house," the realness of which will be painfully recognised by most of our travelling friends. The comfortless structure in which these cruelties are daily, hourly practised, suggests the exceptional and purgatorial condition of the wayfarer. The various groups too truly illustrate the *petites misères* to which the State delights to subject him. In the centre is an "unprotected female," earnestly pleading for a "duck of a bonnet," which a ruthless *douanier* is inspecting too closely with his clumsy hands; whilst scattered around are a whole shopful of millinery goods which are indispensable to her existence as a member of civilised society. To the left is a very "cool hand," who has thrown open all his treasures, and, with an air of wonderful candour, invites inspection of them. Behind are two ladies, one a Quakeress, who, in consequence of some suspicious point in their appearance, which the experienced eye of the officials easily detects, are ordered off to the searcher's room. Behind is a gentleman, whose wig having had an awkward "sit," is removed, in search of contraband; and near him a rather stout and very indignant gentleman, who is being dispossessed of some unnecessary wrappings, in the shape of silks or cashmeres, belonging probably to the youngest of the ladies about to be removed for search, and upon whom he casts a look of wild horror, well knowing what will be the result of the investigation pending over them. At the extreme right we see a cautious gentleman, who, with some misgivings, is making his way to the door, when he is stopped by the strong arm of authority. Seated in the midst, at a low, ordinary looking table, is seen M. le Commissaire, whose business-like coolness is exemplary.

#### TRAVELLERS AT A FRENCH CUSTOM HOUSE.

BY EDMUND H. YATES.

Look at the folk just escaped from the sea,  
Fallen into the hands of the "powers that be,"  
To be pushed and torn at, and bullied and sworn at,  
And made to show each individual key!  
To be hustled and hustled, and made to unfold  
The torn and the ragged, the dirty and old,  
Coats, trousers, and linen "de jour" and "de nuit;"  
At the mercy of gendarmes, who whisper and stare;  
To declare that you really have nought to declare;  
To unveil your portmanteau's most secret recesses;  
To have your boots probed, to display all your dresses,  
In short, to incur all the spite and the malice,  
That awaits one on landing at Boulogne, or Calais!

Look at the lady, who strongly declares  
That all is *de rigueur* and nought contraband;  
Mark her gaze of affright at the *déte*, as he dares,  
To examine her *chapeau si beau* with his hand.

Mon Dieu! voilà tout!  
Mon chapeau, mes cartons, rien de plus!  
Robes, châles, linge, broches, souliers—que voulez vous?

And here is one, with outstretched hand and calm complacent air,  
Who to the treasures of his trunk invites the searcher's stare,  
And, boasting of his honesty, he's placed his name, you'll see,  
Upon the centre of his box—"tis *Biard*," of "Paris!"

But, behind him, the scene is different quite,  
And loud-voiced contention is at its full height;  
For a Quaker is bawling,  
And pulling and hauling,  
While his spouse on her Ephraim loudly is calling,  
As she fiercely repels a gendarme who no harm meant,  
Though he's dared to lay hands on the hem of her garment;  
And a John-Bullish "party,"

So stalwart and hearty,  
Declares, for such usage, he'll make them all smart. He  
Won't take off his wrapper, nor undo his box—  
Let them do it themselves—let them break all the locks!  
But for each thing they smash they shall give him a new 'un,  
And he won't read their humbugging "*Règles de Douane*."

Last scene of all this strange eventful history,  
Depicts a person who'd fain make a mystery  
Of all contained within his *sac de nuit*—  
Slily and stealthily he tries to fly, but see  
A watchful sentry has him gripped; and then,  
Like to the Scotchman, he goes "back again!"

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

On the morning of the 28th ult., General Dulce, the officer who, in 1841, distinguished himself in the Palace of the Queen of Spain, at the head of the Halbardiers, by his noble resistance to the insurgent troops, gave orders to all the cavalry of Madrid to mount their horses. This he was enabled to do, in virtue of his office as Director and Inspector of Cavalry. When the regiments had turned out, he harangued them at some length, and ended by crying "Long Live the Queen! Death to the Ministers!" Generals O'Donnell, Ros de Olano, and Messina joined him, as did also Brigadier Echagüe at the head of his regiment. The rebels then left in the direction of Alcala and Guadalejara, with the hope that the troops stationed there would join them. The Generals issued a proclamation to the troops, in which, while expressing devotedness to the Queen, they declare that it is their intention to re-establish the Constitution of 1837. They then drew up and signed a document, by which they bind themselves to do what their proclamation announces. The Council of Ministers, on hearing of the insurrection, immediately assembled at the Ministry of War, and ordered troops to be sent to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The Queen, who was at the Escorial when informed of the rising, resolved to return to the capital, and the Council of Ministers having approved of this, her Majesty set out. She arrived in Madrid at ten o'clock in the evening, and the bells of all the churches were rung to announce her return to the population. Instead of entering by the gate of San Vicente, the most direct way, the Royal cortege arrived at the barrier of Altocha, which was the longest route, and had, consequently, to traverse the whole city before arriving at the Palace. The Queen was escorted by all the garrison of the capital, including the cavalry regiment of Villa Vicente, which had arrived from Aranjuez just as the Queen entered the city gates.

A Lieutenant of the Civic Guard and a Captain of the regiments of Estramadura were promoted—the first for refusing to join the insurrection when he happened to fall into the hands of the insurgents; the second for endeavouring to prevent it, in doing which he was wounded. Crosses and small pensions were also granted to two corporals and four soldiers for similar good conduct, and one of the corporals receives an ensign's epaulet. This and the crosses were given by the Queen herself, through the hands of General Quesada, Governor of Madrid, at a review of the garrison, on the evening of the 29th, in the Prado. Her Majesty was in an open carriage, accompanied by her husband and daughter, and followed by a brilliant staff. After it had driven along the line, the Royal equipage was surrounded by officers, the troops were formed as near as possible, and the Queen addressed them. At a very moderate distance from the mass of military it was impossible to distinguish a word she said; but she smiled, and did her best to look gracious, and held up her child to the troops, as if confiding it to their protection. If there had been in the breasts of Spanish military men a spark of sympathy with their Sovereign, and of attachment to her throne, it ought surely to have flashed forth on this occasion. A youthful Sovereign, in her hour of peril, presents herself in the midst of her troops, and confides herself and her infant daughter to their protection, placing an epaulet and cross upon the shoulders and breasts of soldiers whose loyalty had been proof against seduction. It was an ominous sign for the Queen of Spain that, at no period of the review, was a single mark of enthusiasm or affection shown by either officers, soldiers, or people. Not a "viva" nor a shout was heard, not a voice was raised in acclamation. This silence was so evident, so marked, and was noted by so large a concourse of persons, that even the *Official Gazette*, and the *as official Herald*, dared not assert it to have been broken. The latter journal says:—"It is difficult to describe the enthusiasm with which the troops received their Sovereign." The phrase was well chosen, for it is certainly difficult to describe that which did not exist. After the review, the Queen took a drive, and returned to the Palace about ten o'clock, passing through the most crowded streets of the capital. She was received with profound silence and complete indifference. It is said that the Queen was deeply affected by the manner of her reception by the troops, and that on her return to the Palace she burst into a flood of tears.

A later account in the *Messenger* of Bayonne, affirms that the Queen's troops have been defeated, and forced to retreat to Madrid. The report of the Commander of the Queen's troops states that the rebel Colonel Garrigos was made prisoner; but what he does not state—and what is given by the *Messenger* of Bayonne—is, that General O'Donnell, at the head of some cavalry, made a charge upon the troops who had taken him, and triumphantly took him out of their hands. The *Messenger* also declares that General O'Donnell took five pieces of artillery from the Queen's troops.

##### UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Niagara*, which left Boston on the 21st ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning. The political news is not very interesting. According to despatches from Washington, dated the 20th, the principle demanded by Santa Anna is the payment of the ten million in cash, instead of five monthly instalments. The United States Commissioner at Cincinnati had published a communication denying the constitutionality of that part of the Fugitive Slave Law which makes it the duty of the commissioner to issue warrants and hear cases. He says he has refused, and will continue to refuse, to issue warrants. In Congress, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill reducing and modifying the revenue, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Senard gave notice of a bill regulating the navigation to the coast of Africa of vessels owned by American citizens; the object being to break up the African slave-trade in American vessels.

The record of crimes and disasters is heavier than usual. General J. C. Saunders, of Alabama, and Judge Evans, of Mississippi, fought a duel near the Alabama State line on the 3rd ult. Five shots were exchanged, and both parties were wounded, Judge Evans dangerously. Mr. Schlesinger, who had been engaged in a mock duel at New Orleans, was shot dead by S. G. Ladd, during a dispute about the affair. In the House of Representatives two members, Churchwell and Cullom, got to high words. The latter leaped over the desks towards the former, and, shaking his fist, called him liar and scoundrel; whereupon Mr. Churchwell drew a pistol and cocked it. Friends interfered, and order was restored.

Several destructive fires are reported, one of the most disastrous of which had occurred at Worcester, Massachusetts. It burned over a space of four acres, including the principal manufactory of the city. The loss was estimated at from 300,000 dollars to 500,000 dollars, about one-third of which is covered by insurance.

#### THE WAR.

##### THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM

After many contradictory reports regarding the reply of the Czar to the Austrian summons, the real answer has been received at last, if the Telegraph may be relied upon. A despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday night, brings the following circumstantial statement:—

Prince Gortschakoff arrived here this evening, as bearer of the official reply of the St. Petersburg Cabinet. It has not transpired what this answer is. The Prince is also bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Nicholas to the Emperor of Austria, the tenor of which is said to be, that, by evacuating Wallachia, and leaving the Danube free, the Emperor considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of this Principality is a necessary guarantee for the conditions of a future treaty of peace. If this be correct, a war between Austria and Russia is inevitable.

The opinion that war between the two Emperors is inevitable is now general even among the Russian party in Germany. An Austrian nobleman, whose strong bias is in favour of Russia is well known, explained the other day the exact position in which Austria is now placed:—

A few months since, and Austria might, perhaps, have been able to back out, and make her peace with Russia; but this is no longer possible. Austria has now no choice but to advance. If she pauses or halts she loses the Western Powers, without, however, gaining Russia. Those persons who can still doubt that we are on the eve of a bloody war must be in the most enviable ignorance of what is going on in the world.

##### THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.

The latest accounts relating to the movements of the Austrian army of occupation were that Count Coronini had received orders to enter Wallachia with a corps of 25,000 men, on the 3rd of July. A second division of equal strength was to follow a few days after. General Hess, Generalissimo of the Armies of the East, received his final orders from the Emperor on the 29th ult., and was to start on the 30th for his headquarters.

Previous to the departure of General Hess, Count Buol had a dinner party in honour of the newly-appointed Commander of the Army. The English, French, and Prussian Ministers were invited to meet Baron Hess before his departure to the army; and, under present circumstances, the choice of guests is considered extremely significant.

General Coronini was expected to advance from Semlin by the Danube, in the boats which have been taken up for that purpose, in which case he will land within a short distance from the Wallachian capital; while the Austrian forces in Transylvania will probably descend by the passes, until they effect a junction with the extreme right of their own army.

Count Schlick was also to proceed immediately to the army of Galicia, of which he has the command. Colonel Kalk, of the staff of the Emperor, accompanied by Colonel Löwenthal, and a Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy, left Vienna on the evening of the 29th, for the camp of Omer Pacha. After having conferred with the Generalissimo of the Ottoman forces, Colonel Kalk's instructions were to visit Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, in order to concert the movements of the Austrian troops with the three Generals-in-Chief of the Allied armies. The military envoy of the Emperor Francis Joseph to these Generals is provided with letters of introduction from the French and English Ministers, as well as from the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna.

##### THE RUSSIANS IN MOLDAVIA.

In corroboration of the statement elsewhere given, that the Czar refuses to give up Moldavia, advices from Jassy state that a courier had arrived from St. Petersburg on the 26th ult., with orders for the Cossack regiments in Bessarabia to enter Moldavia without delay. The retreat of the Russian army from Wallachia still continues. The orders were, that Bucharest was to be evacuated within the first week in July; but it is questionable whether they will be fulfilled, as the troops find great difficulty in obtaining horses and waggon to convey their stores and war material. The position which the Russians are taking up, so far as can be gathered from the imperfect intelligence on the subject, indicates a determination on their part to make a firm stand against Austria. They have now placed three distinct divisions, so as to form a semicircle round the Eastern portion of the Austrian dominions. The southern division, or the extreme left, covers the principal line of communication between Transylvania and Wallachia, east of the Aluta, and consists of the troops recently withdrawn from the Danube, belonging, probably, to General Dannenberg's, or the 4th corps, which suffered so severely before Silistria. The centre may be termed the army of Moldavia, now said to be reinforced by General Pautin's division, occupying a strong position on the Sereth, in front of Jassy. The northern, or right wing, which consists of 40,000 men, is the corps resting on the fortress of Zamoc, in the Palatinate of Lublin, and threatening the Gallician frontier of Austria between Cracow and Lemberg. These corps are, however, distinct divisions, operating, or preparing to operate, at so great a distance from one another, that they may be considered as separate armies. In the present state of affairs, the positions which the Russians still retain in Wallachia, if their advance on Kimpina is persevered in, is the most immediate object of interest; for they occupy one of the principal roads by which the Austrian army would enter the Principality.

##### THE ALLIED FLEETS BEFORE CRONSTADT.

A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg, of July 4, stated that the combined fleets were drawn up in line of battle before Cronstadt, on the 29th (last Thursday week), and that a general attack upon the fortress was expected on the following day. The latter portion of the report is not deemed of much value. As for the statement that Sir Charles Napier had advanced near Cronstadt, without meeting any resistance, that seems to be correct. He had with him the *Duke of Wellington*, *Hogue*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, *Imperieuse*, *Blenheim*, *Princess Royal*, *James Watt*, *Edinburgh*, *Cesar*, *Cressy*, *Royal George*, *Majestic*, *Arrogant*, and *Nile*; and the French ships *Austerlitz* (screw), *Inflexible*, *Darien*, *Herole*, *Jena*, *Duguesclin*, and *Indret*. These were towed by their own paddle-wheel steamers and screws, except the *Austerlitz*, which was towed by our *Magicienne*.

The general opinion of naval officers is, that the approach of Admiral Napier to Cronstadt is less for the purpose of attack on the fortress than to make a reconnaissance. A letter from an officer in the Baltic fleet (French) mentions that the strictest orders have been given by the Admiral to the officers under his command not to give any account whatever in their letters home of the plans of campaign, the direction of the fleet, its strength, or to communicate anything which might be turned to advantage by the enemy.

Rear-Admiral Corry, with the sailing squadron, the *Ajax* (screw) and three French ships, was said to be watching Sveaborg, ready to act as a reserve or support to the fleet under Admiral Sir C. Napier, and to hold in check the Russian division which remains at anchor inside Sveaborg. It is not unlikely that a part of Admiral Corry's squadron may fall in with the Russian gun-boats, which have been sent into Baroand, with 1200 men, to prevent the intercourse between the English and the inhabitants of the coast. Little surprise need be felt at hearing of the transit of Russian gun-boats, either at Bomarsund or Baroand. The whole line of coast is studded with hundreds of small islands, which afford an excellent shelter for boats, and a safe hiding-place for rifle men; and the English Admiral has not at his disposal any force adapted for the particular service of successful and economical attack upon such positions. The Emperor of Russia seems determined to prevent as much as possible any communication between his subjects and the combined fleets; and has ordered that any Russian on the coast who shall be found with English money in his possession, shall be instantly executed.

Rear-Admiral Plumridge will join Sir C. Napier, after having secured the Gulf of Bothnia with his flying squadron. Captain Hall will then succeed Admiral Plumridge in the command of the light fleet charged with the blockade of the Finland ports in the Gulf of Bothnia. Mean-



while the *Hecla* has gone to join the Admiral, whose intentions are not disclosed even to the Captains with whom he communicates. It is said that the fleet will anchor across the Gulf of Finland, near Tolbrecken Light, at a bout five miles and a half distance from the most westerly of the detached forts (Fort Constantine), which is three miles from the man-of-war harbour of Cronstadt. It is supposed that the fleet will remain there until the Admiral receives from England a reply to his despatch. It would not be difficult to land an army five miles to the north of Cronstadt and fifteen miles from St. Petersburg.

#### FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who has lately returned from the East, was to leave Paris on Friday, to embark for the Baltic with the division of the army under his command. Six or seven large English men-of-war will be employed in conveying the French troops. In order to afford as much accommodation as possible, the ships will not carry their lower deck guns. The total number of the French troops will be about 7000. They will assemble at Calais and Boulogne, and will be conveyed to the British squadron in the Downs some time next week.

#### DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

A few days ago the *Sticle* contained a letter from a European officer serving in the Turkish army in Asia, which gave a very hopeful view of the campaign then commencing. The Russian army was said to be in a very precarious state, and much "demoralised," as the French say, by the news from the Danube, and the evident estrangement of the population in Georgia. We should not be surprised, therefore, to receive letters from Constantinople confirming the following telegraphic report:—

VIENNA, July 8.

The Russian General Andronikoff has been completely defeated. The army of Asia has been totally dispersed by Selim Pacha, who captured thirteen guns, several stand of colours, and the *materiel* of three camps.

Should this report prove correct, we may expect to hear, in a short time, of the complete evacuation of Georgia by the Russians.

#### THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE EAST.

This week has been remarkably barren of news from the Allied forces in the East. Letters from Constantinople of the 22nd ult. have been received, which state that the movement of troops to Varna continued. The transports from Gallipoli, and even from France, no longer stopped at Constantinople, but proceeded on without interruption towards the Black Sea. The entire division of Prince Napoleon had left. The cavalry was proceeding towards the Balkans, but mostly by land. The military operations and the plan of campaign continue to be enveloped in much mystery. Measures were taken for the speedy transmission of accounts of events on the Danube to Constantinople, and telegraphic lines were in course of establishment between that capital and Varna, Schumla, Widdin, Adrianople, and Gallipoli.

As regards the fleet, a letter from Baltchik Bay, dated the 19th ult., states that the *Britannia*, *Agamemnon*, *Albion*, *Queen*, *Trafalgar*, *Rodney*, *London*, *Retribution*, *Apollo*, and *Banshee* were at anchor there. The *Caradoc* despatch vessel arrived on the 16th from Varna, with Lord Raglan, Colonel Steele, and Colonel Lord Burghersh. Lord Raglan was received with a salute from the English and French flag-ships, and left again for Varna in the evening, where a large party—consisting of the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir George Browne, &c.—met him at dinner, on board the *Bellerophon*. He started that night, in the *Caradoc*, for Constantinople. The French fleet was lying at Baltchik, and the Turkish fleet at Kavarna.

The *Sanspareil* and *Samson* were on the coast of Circassia. The *Highflyer* had gone on a secret mission, and the *Terrible* and *Furious* were reconnoitring off Sebastopol; where the latter vessel is said to have suffered some damage from a division of the Russian fleet, which, according to a confused telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, June 26, had come out from Sebastopol, and, after firing some shots at the two vessels, retired into the harbour, under shelter of the fortress.

The same despatch states that General Bosquet had left Adrianople for Schumla, where a violent cannonading was heard on the 22nd. The report, on the 26th, was that the Allied fleets intended to attack Anapa.

#### THE RUSSIAN FLOTILLA ON THE DANUBE.

People are beginning to ask what is to become of the Russian flotilla when its owners shall be driven from the Danube, seeing that the mouths of the river are blockaded by the French and English. This force is said to consist of 10 armed steamers and 100 gun-boats. The loss of these, whether they fell into the hands of the Allies or were voluntarily destroyed by the Russians, would be severely felt by the enemy. A despatch from Kalarasch, of the 23rd ult., states that the flotilla of Silistria, composed of two steamers, 18 gunboats, and several sailing vessels, left that place on the 22nd for Galatz, and a despatch from Bucharest of the 1st July mentions that three Russian vessels, laden with ammunition, were lost while on their way to Galatz. This was, no doubt, part of the Silistria flotilla, the whole of which might easily be taken if we had a sufficient force of gun-boats to assist the Turkish flotilla on that river. A letter from Widdin, of the 30th ult., states that Omer Pacha was making arrangements to establish his headquarters at Kustchuk. The communications of the Danube were kept open as far as Sistova by the Turkish flotilla.

A letter from Vienna says, "It is whispered among Austrian military men of rank, that the Turks and their Allies are about to undertake something against the Russians in the Dobrudja. It is not clear how it is to be effected, but the Russian gun-boat flotilla is to be destroyed."

**THE WAR.**—A new instrument for the extraction of bullets has been submitted to our inspection by Mr. Coxeter, surgeons' instrument maker. It consists of a tube, having at its distal end a scoop, which readily follows the course of the ball; the proximal end is furnished with a pointed shaft, which is passed up the tube, but without irritating the wound; the missile is thus pressed into the scoop, becomes firmly fixed, and is easily withdrawn, without the possibility of relaxing its hold. It appears that the Army Medical Board are alive to the value of this instrument, one hundred of which they have ordered to be transmitted with Lord Raglan's division to the seat of war.

**THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE EASTERN SEAS.**—Advice from Mauritius, dated the 8th May, which have been brought by the screw-steamer *Calcutta*, state that Rear-Admiral Sir James Sirling had sent despatches requesting Admiral Laguerre, who commands the French squadron of the Cape of Good Hope, to co-operate in capturing the Russian squadron in the Eastern seas. In compliance with this request, Admiral Laguerre, with a frigate and two sloops, would sail for China as soon as he had repaired some trifling damages at Mauritius.

It is positively stated that the Sultan has determined to obtain a staff of English and French medical officers for his troops. The Turkish Ambassador has entered into communication with our Government on the subject, and the advice of the Director-General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Departments has been requested as to the formation of the staff.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the *Invalides*, and the *Northern Bee* have repeatedly spoken of the immense sums contributed by private individuals towards the expenses of the war, but they neglect to state that the proceeds of the so-called voluntary war-tax amounted to no more than four or four-and-a-half millions of silver roubles—not a twentieth part of our income-tax.

Private letters from Constantinople mention the probability of Marshal St. Arnaud heading the expedition to the Crimea, which has been so long spoken of.

Accounts from Christiania, of the 27th ult. announce that the English vessels which are to be employed in the blockade of the ports of the White Sea, have arrived at Hammerfest, a seaport of Norway, in the small island of Quoloe. Some French vessels are expected there. Orders for the blockade had not arrived.

Colonel Issakoff has been charged by the Emperor of Russia to express to the States of the Conference of Bamberg the thanks of his Majesty for the kind feeling which they have manifested towards Russia.

**A DUEL.**—By private letters from the Baltic, we learn that a duel has been fought, with swords, on board the *Euryalus*, 51, screw, between the second master, Mr. Julian, and Mr. Cade, mate, of that ship. It commenced in a "lark," but ended in a serious encounter, in which one of the combatants has been most severely wounded, and who is now on board the *Belleisle*, hospital-ship.

#### TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to Mr. Albert Smith a diamond pin, in approbation of his entertaining and instructive Ascent of Mont Blanc, and in remuneration for a morning performance commanded by her Majesty, and at which her Majesty was present. The pin is very handsome, and is altogether an appropriate gift, and one of which Mr. Smith is justly proud. Gifts of this kind have very seldom been made by kings or queens, in this country, to authors or artists, being subjects. Queen Elizabeth paid for her plays at so much a performance, whether good or bad, long or short. James I. is said to have given an imaginary five hundred pounds to Shakespeare. Charles I. was fond of giving gold chains to artists—marking the esteem in which he held them by the greater or lesser number of ounces in each chain. Charles II. gave hints to Dryden and Cowley, for poems and plays, but no gold chains nor diamond pins. Queen Caroline promised some medals to Swift, and Swift is everlastingly harping, both in verse and prose, that his medals had not arrived. In fact, though promised, they were never given. Frederick, Prince of Wales, gave to Pope some marble heads of poets; and George IV. presented Sir Walter Scott with a handsomely-bound copy of *Montfaucon*. We believe Mr. Smith has not yet sent out his cards of invitation for the day on which he first appears in the pin.

Participating, as we do, in a very prevalent feeling, that many of the pictures in the National Gallery might be covered advantageously with glass, to protect them from the injurious dust, and smoke, and fog of London, we have been curious to witness the effect of glazing, and to arrive at some estimate of the cost likely to be incurred for covering with glass those pictures in the Gallery especially demanding this kind of treatment. It is wrong to expect that a picture will be improved by being seen through glass; but we will take upon ourselves to say that the fine *Francis*—covered with glass within the last half-year—is seen to no disadvantage, while it preserves the picture for more centuries than it would have seen without such a protection. Now we come to the cost. Well, here we have a mahogany case, with frame, locks, and French plate-glass, measuring 82½ inches by 39 inches, with all charges for fixing, hanging, &c., for the comparatively trifling sum of forty-four pounds six shillings. What member would be found to grudge a vote of two thousand pounds for preserving to posterity some of the finest works of the best schools of painting? Let us buy and preserve for all time: after the pleasure of acquiring useful knowledge, the next great charm is the pleasure of communicating it.

At the sale this week of the effects of the late John Martin, we observed a few slight sketches for some of his fine conceptions. They were indeed slight—mere indications of what Dryden calls "thick-coming fancies moving the sleeping images of things." This truly original artist never produced a great work, like others, by repeated efforts. What he determined on doing he conceived immediately in all its subsequent completeness. This is not a proof of additional greatness; but it is a characteristic of excellence meriting preservation.

We have been greatly pleased with several passages in Lord Mahon's new volume, in which he records interesting anecdotes derived from new and unexpected sources. Here is something about Grattan, told on the authority of the late Sir Robert Peel:—

Throughout the whole of Grattan's long career, his stainless character, his eminent abilities, and the remembrance of the great part which he had played in 1782, gained him high and spontaneous tokens of respect. One of these, which I have heard from Sir Robert Peel, will scarcely, perhaps, bear its full significance in the eyes of any not themselves engaged in public life. Sir Robert stated that he had observed, during the first years he sat in Parliament, as a proof of the veneration in which Grattan had been held in the Irish House of Commons, that those gentlemen who had been members of that House with him at Dublin, and who were now again his colleagues in London, always addressed him with a "Sir," as they would the Speaker or a Royal Duke. That practice (said Sir Robert) was observed even by Lord Castlereagh, though at that time the leader of the House.

A traditional anecdote connected with the last moments of the great Lord Clive, is in every way characteristic:—

To the last he appears to have retained his serene demeanour, and the stern dominion of his will. It so chanced that a young lady, an attached friend of his family, was then upon a visit at his house in Berkeley-square, and sat, writing a letter, in one of its apartments. Seeing Lord Clive walk through, she called to him to come and mend her pen. Lord Clive obeyed her summons, and taking out his penknife fulfilled her request; after which, passing on to another chamber, he turned the same knife against himself. This tale, though traditional, has a high contemporary vouch. It was related by the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards the first Marquis of Lansdowne, to the person from whom I received it.

Did not Lord Castlereagh purchase the penknife with which he made away with himself of an itinerant vendor of knives, at the White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly, and within a few hours of his turning it against himself?

A striking entry about Lord Chancellor Erskine is derived from a MS. "Paper-book" by Lord Byron, begun at Ravenna in 1821, and now in the possession of John Murray, Esq.:—

In 1812, when on a visit at Lord Jersey's seat of Middleton, we find him described as follows, by Lord Byron, who was another of the guests:—"Erskine, too! Erskine was there—good, but intolerable. . . . He would read his own verses, his own paragraphs, and tell his own stories again and again; and then the Trial by Jury! I almost wished it abolished, for I sat next him at dinner; and as I had read his public speeches, there was no occasion to repeat them to me."

This, however, we think we have seen before.

Of the finest coin, as a work of art, in the whole world, whether we consider the design or the execution, an example was sold at Mr. Cuff's sale (last week) for £56 10s. We allude to the famous Petition Charles II. crown, or trial piece, of Simon, of which only fifteen specimens are known. Of these fifteen, six are in public collections: viz., the British Museum, the Royal Mint, the Bank of England, the Bodleian Library, Christ Church, Oxford; and the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. The remaining nine are now in the hands of Sir George Chetwynd, Mr. Sackville Bale; Mr. Brown, of Longmans' house; Mr. Wigan, of East Mall; Mr. Sheppard, of Frome; Mr. Brice, of Clifton; Mr. Baker, of Islington; Mrs. Biscoe, of Holton-park, Thame; and Mr. Webster, a dealer. The Museum example was acquired through Sir Hans Sloane; the Mint example was a bequest from Miss Banks; the Bank impression was part of Mr. Austen's collection, bought, in 1812, under an Act of Parliament; the Bodleian example was a bequest from Browne Willis; of the Christ Church coin, nothing is known; and the Hunterian example was obtained through Dr. Wm. Hunter. Mr. Webster's example cost him £56 10s.; Mrs. Biscoe's specimen was purchased from a silversmith at Salisbury; Mr. Baker's example belonged to Dr. Mead—at Mead's sale, in 1755, it sold for £12, but Mr. Baker, in 1842, gave £170 for it; Mr. Brice's belonged to the Pembroke collection, and, at the Pembroke sale, in 1848, brought £135; Mr. Sheppard gave £44 2s. for his example, in 1818; Mr. Wigan gave £62 for his, in 1844; Mr. Brown gave £33 10s. for his, in 1848; and Mr. Bale gave £155 for his, in 1847. Of the fifteen, the finest belong to the British Museum, Mr. Bale, the Mint, Glasgow University, Mr. Brice, and the Bodleian. Near to the King's nose, on Mr. Webster's example, some Vandal has scratched "C. W., Oct. 19, 1799." If this were well taken out, the coin itself would be in a very good state.

The other day, at the Athenaeum Club, a portrait painter was taking great credit to himself for an error he had detected in the chapter on Life and Manners in Lord Mahon's newly-published volumes. "Look here, Sir," said he, "how little his Lordship knows of Sir Godfrey or Sir Joshua!"

Even with the aid of Kneller's pictures, we can scarcely bring to our mind's eye our grandmothers in their hoops and hair powder.

Now, Sir, hair powder was not in use in Kneller's days, nor, indeed, for some time after. Kneller, Sir, died in the first quarter of the last cen-

tury. Hair powder, Sir, is true to Sir Joshua, not to Sir Godfrey." The painter we overheard was correct in his criticism.

The Emperor of the French has, we are glad to hear, been sitting for his bust to Mr. Patrick Park, the eminent Scottish sculptor. From what we have seen of his works—more especially his recent bust of the late Sir Charles Napier—Mr. Park is likely to catch more than the likeness of our great ally, and to elevate portraiture into historical composition. Mr. Park was introduced to the Emperor by the Duke of Hamilton.

#### THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

The centenary of this Society was celebrated on Monday by a grand dinner at the Crystal Palace. The Duke of Newcastle was announced to take the chair; but, owing to his unavoidable absence, Earl Granville presided, and discharged the duties in a manner which left no ground for regret that the War Minister had been prevented from attending on the occasion. From 750 to 800 gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was served up with an abundance and excellence highly creditable to Mr. Horne, the head of the refreshment department at the Palace. The entertainment took place in the basement story, where, a few days ago, the directors and shareholders of the company gave a déjeuner to the distinguished foreign visitors present at the opening of the Building. The cross tables were so arranged that, in a great degree, the company was classified, the artists sitting at one, with Sir Charles Eastlake as vice-president; the men of science at another, with Dr. Forbes Royle at their head; the engineers at a third, under Mr. Robert Stephenson; the men of commerce supporting Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool; the manufacturers, headed by Mr. Thomas De La Rue; the educationists, presided over by the Dean of Hereford; the representatives of the mechanics' and literary institutions in union with the society grouped round Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds. At the centre table sat Dr. Booth and the members of the Council. The chairman, Mr. Harry Chester, was placed on the left of Earl Granville, at the principal table, and the Lord Mayor on his right. There were also seated the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, the foreign Commissioners who have come over to attend the educational exhibition of the society, and a number of other distinguished guests.

After the usual routine toasts, Mr. Harry Chester proposed, "Success to the Crystal Palace," which was acknowledged by Mr. S. Laing, M.P. The Chairman then proposed, "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," and, in doing so, spoke at some length on the objects of the society. Their efforts had not been confined merely to national objects; the system of exhibitions, which they had been the first to introduce, had grown, from one thing to another, until they had first the Exhibition of 1851; and now that marvellous building within which they were assembled. On the great question of national education, he went on to say:—"I am one of those who think that immense progress has been made both in elementary instruction and in the necessity which all classes of English society feel for a greater admixture of instruction in manufactures and science than has hitherto been given. I believe by the efforts of the State, by the efforts of public bodies—both of laymen and of religious bodies—and, I may add, by the efforts of individuals whom I could name—and I should like to particularise them if they were not present—immense assistance has been given to the cause of education in this country. The mode of imparting education has been immensely forwarded and improved. A race of teachers utterly unknown a few years ago has been created. Without referring more in detail to anything which has lately been done by the Government, I believe that the regulations which have been adopted within the last year will, within a very few years, show their result in a very largely-increased measure of instruction, both in science and in art, being given in the elementary schools of this country (Hear, hear). But when I have said this, so far from being proud of the progress we have made, I feel that there is a lamentable deficiency, when we compare the state of education with the power and resources of this great nation (Hear, hear). Plans have been suggested—many of which, I believe, would work very well if all persons would combine in carrying them out—but it is useless either for Government or any other body of men to force down conscientious objections to any particular plan, when those conscientious objections are founded on political and religious feelings (Hear, hear). I think we must for the moment, and only for the moment, be satisfied with pushing education through every possible avenue that we can find for it. Now, I think that the Society of Arts, in their forthcoming exhibition, are likely to be most useful for this purpose. This society numbers among its members some of the most distinguished men in every line of life that we have in this country, and yet I do not value the society so highly for having pushed any particular branch of science, as on account of its universality and its versatility in shaping itself to the wants and feelings of the present age (Cheers).

Among other toasts which followed Mr. C. Knight proposed, "The 355 Institutions in Union with the Society of Arts;" to which Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds, responded. Lord Mahon gave, "The Distinguished Foreigners commissioned by their respective Governments to take part in the Educational Exhibition;" to which Mr. Milne Edwards (of Paris) and the Hon. H. Barnard (of Connecticut) replied.

On Tuesday the third annual conference between the representatives of the institution in union and the council of the society, was held at the society's house in the Adelphi; Mr. Harry Chester in the chair, supported by Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Forster, the secretary, and the representatives from about 180 institutions in all parts of the country. Mr. Forster read the report. A long discussion followed, which lasted five hours, on various topics alluded to in the report, and the meeting then separated.

**HYDE-PARK COLLEGE.**—The first annual meeting of this college was held on Wednesday afternoon, at 31, Westbourne-terrace; the Earl of Carlisle, president, in the chair; the Lord Bishop of London, visitor, also kindly attended. The secretary read the report, which spoke of the great success of the College, the flourishing state of its finances, and the attendance of pupils very considerable, and still increasing. Several speeches followed from the Lord Bishop of London, the Earl of Carlisle, Revs. J. S. Boone, V.P.; A. M. Campbell, V.P.; C. Mackenzie, F. C. Cook, Baden Powell, J. B. Kelly, H. F. Leitchworth; H. Cheswright, Esq., and Dr. Bernays. The College was established in 1853, for affording the advantages of a sound and extended education to young ladies, who must be introduced by the president, vice-presidents, committee, or ladies visitors.

**ISLINGTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.**—The annual distribution of prizes at this school took place on Friday (last week). The prizes were given away by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, one of the patrons, and the late Head Master of the school. The Islington Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Hoole, Lushy Scholar of Magdalen Hall, the captain of the school, who also gained and recited the Latin and English prize prose and verse compositions. The Rev. R. W. Bush, the Head Master, reported that during the last few months five pupils from the schools had distinguished themselves at the Universities.

**OPEN-AIR PREACHING.**—On Sunday a most singular and unusual demonstration of the Primitive Methodists took place in the neighbourhood of Holborn. At half-past nine o'clock a procession, consisting of the clergyman, elders, and friends of that body was formed at Elm Chapel, Fetter-lane, from whence they proceeded at a slow pace, singing psalms and hymns, and followed by an immense concourse of persons, down Holborn-hill into Victoria street, at the top of which the procession, which numbered at least fifty persons of both sexes, halted, and commenced a camp meeting by offering up prayers and singing hymns; but as it was intimated that a high mass was being celebrated in the new Roman Catholic Chapel immediately opposite, the leaders removed to the high ground near Peter-street, Saffron-hill, where they took possession of a wagon, from which several preachers successively addressed an assemblage numbering at least 2000 persons. A number of persons assailed the preachers with yells and hisses, and notwithstanding that a large number of constables was present, considerable difficulty was experienced in preserving the peace. At twelve o'clock the preachers and congregation dispersed, and at two o'clock a similar scene was enacted, when the rev. gentlemen met with the same kind of reception, which they bore with Christian fortitude. The day concluded with a "Love Feast," in Elm Chapel, Fetter-lane.

#### THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The opening of the first portion of this important railway, the first line constructed in India, took place on April 16, 1853. The line has since been worked with twelve trains daily, without a single accident; and, on the 1st of May last, the extension, as far as Callian, was opened with due ceremony. A party of about 250 ladies and gentlemen—European and native—proceeded in a special train. At the terminus, at Boree Bunder, the party was received by Major Swanson and Captain Barr, two of the Directors. By a quarter to five the train started, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, reaching the Bhandoop station, which is 16½ miles from Bombay, in thirty-four minutes. The Governor was present, as were the Members of Council, the Puisne Judge, Secretaries to Government, and all the Elders of the village. There was also present a great number of native gentlemen of Bombay. At Bhandoop, a stoppage of five minutes to take water into the engine was made, and the train then got under way once more for Callian. The railway station and streets of Tannah were crowded with natives,



## THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.



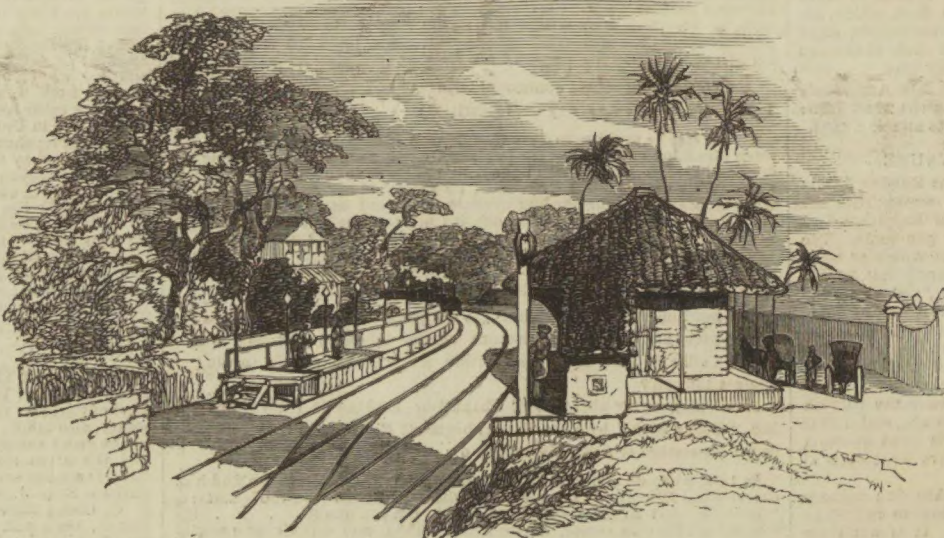
VIEW FROM SION HILL.—THE RAILWAY CROSSING THE MARSH.

anxious to see the passing train, and all were dressed as for a holiday. Tannah once passed, the new, or extension, portion of the line commenced. The magnificent bridge, or viaduct, by which that arm of the sea called the Tannah River is passed, is upwards of a quarter of a mile long. The immense quantity of solid masonry, the iron girders, and bridge, from England, the great height of the arches—allowing of large country boats passing underneath—must give the natives of India a tolerably just idea of what English energy and English engineers can do. This bridge passed, the train leaves the Island of Salsette, and is on the mainland of India; so that from the starting point you pass from the island of Bombay to that of Salsette, and, from the latter to the mainland. About half a mile from the bridge the first tunnel is entered. It is not above three hundred yards long, but quite enough to show our Eastern fellow subjects how a railroad can overcome even the obstacle of a mountain. A little further on is another tunnel, about double the length of the first, and solidly built with masonry, although bored as it were through the earth, not blasted out of the rock like the previous tunnel. The traveller then begins to realize in his mind—what was long thought to be an imaginary vision—namely, a railroad through the jungles of India. From Bombay to Tannah the road has been for years well known; but beyond Tannah you reach the heart of the Concan, and a scene as different to that around Bombay as the West Riding of Yorkshire is to Switzerland. Having passed the two tunnels, we come upon a regular rail-jungle, with high hills on one side of the road, and an inlet of the sea close on the other. At six o'clock precisely the train arrived at Callian, where the company found an immense suit of tents

pitched, and the dinner-table laid for about 300 guests. The first move was to the top of an adjacent hill, to view the scenery, which from this point is magnificent. The high mountains, the Tannah river or creek, the

line of rail winding along the foot of the former, and tents pitched on the banks of the latter, the large assemblage of the English scattered in groups over the hill above the station, and the now empty train, with its hissing, puffing engine below, altogether formed a sight which will not be forgotten by those who were present. The Railway Directors, with Major Swanson at their head, seemed to think of nothing but providing for the comfort of their guests. When the party ascended the hill, they found at the top chairs enough for all the ladies; and, when they came down again, an equal number of seats were set out by the river side. Spacious dressing tents were pitched; a large table was prepared for, and all the seats at it completely filled by, Parsee gentlemen, about forty or fifty in number, who seemed to do as much justice to the good cheer as their European friends. The Governor's band was in attendance, and played during the dinner. This portion of the entertainment being over, the speeches began; after which, the whole party adjourned to witness an exhibition of fireworks and blue-lights sent up and burnt from the opposite side of the river. About a quarter past nine the guests mustered on the platform, and at a quarter to ten the train started for Bombay. On the return trip, the tunnels were lighted up with blue-lights, giving a very pleasing effect. The train made one very short stoppage at Tannah, and reached the Boree Bunder Station at eleven o'clock. The day, as well as the occasion of the entertainment, will long be remembered in Bombay; and, a year hence, may the company meet to celebrate another step in advance made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

The opening of the first portion of the line was illustrated in our Journal for June 4, 1853.



THE BYCULLA STATION.



THE EASTERN TUNNEL.



THE FLATS, FROM SION-HILL.





THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH CAMPS IN THE PIRÆUS.—SKETCHED FROM THE GULF OF EGINA.

## CAMP IN THE PIRÆUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

I ENCLOSE a Sketch of the English and French Camps at the Piræus, taken from the Gulf of Egina. The two French Camps, occupied by the 23rd and 28th Regiments of the line, and a detachment of Infanterie de la Marine, are situated on the high ground on the right and left of the Sketch. They command the entrance of a small bay, at the extremity of which, on low ground, sloping down towards the sea, is the Camp of H.M. 97th Regiment, which forms the British expeditionary force to Greece, under the command of Colonel Lockyer, R.H. The whole army of occupation is commanded by the French General Mayran. The troops enjoy good health, notwithstanding the heat, which is just setting in for the summer months.

It should be added that the Camp is at the back of the present town of the Piræus, about six miles from Athens. The bay on which it is placed is about midway between the harbour and the ancient Falerian port. This harbour, to the westward of Munichia and Phalerum, was capable of containing in ancient times 1000 triremes; it is very deep.

The only difficulty is in entering, between two moleheads. In 1844 there were anchored in it, two English and two French line-of-battle ships, an English frigate, a French, a Greek, and a Turkish corvette, three large steamers, besides a host of merchant-ships, and the small trading craft of the country. But though the Piræus is more like a great basin than a port, from its great depth it will accommodate a large number of heavy ships in security. In modern times it has been named Porto Draco, or Porto Leone, from the colossal lions of marble, transported to Venice in 1687, and placed near the arsenal. Close to the pedestals, which still remain, are seen the moleheads, to which was attached a chain, to prevent the entrance of hostile ships, whence the three ports of the Piræus received the name of the closed ports—*κλειστοὶ λιμένες*. On the promontory are seen the remains of the tomb of Themistocles looking down on the Gulf of Salamis, the scene of his glory. The modern town of the Piræus, which has been entirely built since 1834, contains about 1000 houses. The Government has filled up the marsh and constructed a quay, which will afford accommodation to several hundred merchant-vessels.

## A STREET SCENE IN ATHENS.

IN this Sketch our Artist has pictured the every-day life of Athens, in one of its public thoroughfares, wherein we have a glimpse of its ancient and modern buildings, and the picturesque crowds which people its streets. The classic edifice upon the right is the Stoa of Hadrian, which stands near the market-place, and is partly concealed by modern erections. Eight Corinthian columns, with their capitals, remain perfect, and project in front of the ancient wall of the inclosure; the column in the foreground is six feet in advance, and the arched gateway leads to a barrack. The old Mosque in the mid-distance is used as a Gymnasium, as well as for musical performances. The street is crowded with fruit-sellers, all males; not a woman is to be even seen serving in the shops; such is the prevailing custom in the Levant. Our Correspondent describes the Piræus as a straggling town, although it contains some fine buildings, as a military school, public and private storehouses. The quays and roads are good. The road to Athens is partly through a forest of olive-trees.



STREET IN ATHENS.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 9.—4th Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 10.—London Bridge burnt 1212, 3000 persons perished.  
 TUESDAY, 11.—Jack Cade slain, 1450. Prince of Orange assassinated, 1584.  
 WEDNESDAY, 12.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.  
 THURSDAY, 13.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.  
 FRIDAY, 14.—The Bastille destroyed, 1789.  
 SATURDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 35	1 0	1 30	1 45	2 25	2 50	3 15

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The statement of which A SHAREHOLDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY complains was given on the authority of the *Globe*, of June 26th.  
 W. X. will find some quotations of "Shoe Omens" in Sir Henry Ellis's Notes to Brand's "Popular Antiquities" (Knight, 1842, vol. iii, p. 85). The custom of throwing an old shoe after a person in wishing him to succeed in what he is going about, or "in signe of good lucke," is mentioned by Ben Jonson, Heywoode, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Butler.  
 AYR.—The opera of "The Crown Diamonds" is by Auber.

## THE WAR.

On SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854, will be Published,

## A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF  
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 Sappers' Operations between Varna and Schumla.  
 Officers' Camp at Varna.  
 Interior of Turkish Hut in Bulgaria.  
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 Shipping Oxen at Trieste for the Allied Armies.  
 Scenes of Military Life at Varna.  
 Barrack Life at Gallipoli.  
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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

THE Quarterly Returns of the Revenue, made up to Wednesday last, show a decrease both in the year and in the quarter. The decrease in the financial year, is £474,369; and on the quarter, £812,789. There is nothing in these figures to be surprised at—for the whole decrease results from the remission or diminution of taxes, sanctioned by Parliament, before we went to war—and not from any decrease in the real prosperity and industrial energies of the country. The decrease of £367,494 in the quarter's Customs arises, mainly, from the reduction of the Tea duties—though partly, no doubt, from the action of the war upon our insignificant trade with monopolist Russia; the decrease of £171,609 on the Excise is accounted for by the abolition of the impost on the manufacture of soap; whilst that of £74,556 on "Taxes," springs entirely from the reductions effected last session, in obedience to the expressed wishes of the people. The other items of increase and decrease are more exceptional—such as Crown Lands, Imprest Monies, and Repayment of Advances—and afford no index whatever to the financial and commercial prosperity of the country. Under the head of the Post-office appears the gratifying increase of £128,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1853, and of £166,000 upon the year 1853-4. Under the head of Property and Income-tax there is an increase of £435,165 on the year, and £48,567 on the quarter, arising from the extension of the impost to incomes between £100 and £150, and to all incomes in Ireland, which we owe to Mr. Gladstone's excellent and well-considered Budget of 1853. The War Budget of 1854 has not yet influenced the Revenue, no portion of the doubled Income and Property-tax having yet been collected. Upon the whole, accustomed as the public has been for the last few years to hear of an increase in all the great branches of the national revenue, there is every reason to be satisfied with the last balance-sheet. Though it show a decrease, it has been effected by the remission of taxes that interfered injuriously with trade and industry, and of which we shall reap the full reward hereafter, if not at the present time. The national finances are in a healthy state, and afford no room either for cavil or for regret at the wise policy which reduced taxes, when reduction was essential, and which, in like manner, can discover new sources of revenue in the day of need, whenever the national honour shall require a sacrifice.

MORE than six months ago a catastrophe seemed imminent in Spain. On the 24th of December last we pointed out in this Journal the wretched state of affairs in that country, and stated that the persons who monopolised place and power in the palace and councils of the Queen seemed bent upon doing their utmost to render her throne more precarious than her life; that they were bringing the constitution into contempt as a preparatory step to its destruction, and were meditating a *coup d'état* and

the establishment of a despotism, because knaves had a better chance of plunder and aggrandisement under a despotic Sovereign—especially if she were a woman—than under any parliamentary system, however corrupt and imperfect. We added that it was "deplorable to think that Spain did not possess a single statesman of sufficient energy and ability to rescue the Queen from evil councillors, to rally around her the friends of rational liberty, and to secure her a permanent place in the affections of the country; and that, unless such a man were speedily found, Spain would inevitably pass through the ordeal of one—if not many—civil wars, before she could do justice to her magnificent resources, or assume her proper place among the nations of Europe." In the interval that has elapsed, much has been done to aggravate, and nothing to remove, the evils that then existed. The Court has, if possible, become more profligate, and the wretched Ministry more corrupt. Scandal has followed upon scandal, and intrigue upon intrigue, till private, as well as public honour, has seemed in danger of extinction. Spain, that once stood among the foremost nations of the civilised world, has gradually been descending to the lowest rank. She no longer inspires respect for her power, or confidence in her engagements. Whatever evil may have been done by those who formerly misgoverned her, it may safely be said, that those who have wielded her destinies for the last few years have accomplished more mischief than any of their predecessors. They have given an impetus to the downward career of their country, which it may take half a century to counteract, unless some man of genius shall appear in the interim, with a strong hand, a resolute will, and a pure heart, to regenerate the institutions which they have brought into contempt; and to re-establish that public morality upon which their whole career has been an outrage. We are not sure, however, that Generals O'Donnell or Dulce, the leaders of the military insurrection that has just broken out, have such high objects; or that, having them, they possess the means of attaining them. At the head of a considerable portion of the army, they have taken arms against the Government, demanded the dismissal of the existing Ministry, and the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837. It may be remembered that General O'Donnell, who now looks to this Constitution as a means of salvation for Spain, was the leader of the party which destroyed it, and which succeeded in driving from power the only honest man who of late years has arisen in Spain—General Espartero. Upon that occasion he was opposed by General Dulce, his present coadjutor in the attempt, real or feigned, to regain the lost liberties of the nation. The meagre accounts of the Revolution—or Insurrection—for we do not as yet know by what name to call it—do not enable us to form any definite opinion of the hold which it has taken either upon the army or upon the people. One significant and painful fact is that the Queen, though she personally appealed to the loyalty of her soldiery and populace, by addressing them from her carriage in the street, and holding her infant towards them as if soliciting their protection, did not, even in so affecting an act, elicit a single cheer or expression of good-will. When her Majesty afterwards placed the epaulettes on the shoulders of a common soldier, whom she promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant for refusing to take up arms against her, the same cold apathy prevailed. This is a state of things which augurs ill for the Court. For most of the evils now existing in, or preparing for Spain, that country has to reproach the memory of the late Louis Philippe. It was the greediness of that mean-minded Monarch which led him to desire the Spanish throne for the inheritance of his son's children—which led him to embark in intrigues of a character that are not fit to be mentioned in decent society—and which blighted the private life of the unhappy Queen, and produced, in due course, all the scandals which have rendered her Court a disgrace to Spain and to Europe. It is to be hoped, whatever the fate of the present movement may be, that some public virtue is left in a country which was once so noble, so chivalrous, and so great. Venality, ignorance, and profligacy are always dangerous; but when they are "clothed in purple and fine linen," when they sit in the high places of the world, and sway the destinies of a nation, they exist only upon sufferance. By their very nature they are exposed to the opposition of the honest, the enlightened, and the virtuous; and if these look on with indifference when an assault is made upon a Government, we may be sure that such a Government cannot stand, whatever may be the demerits of those who seek to overthrow it. We know too little of O'Donnell and the other leaders to augur either well or ill of their own motives in attempting to seize the reins of power; but we know enough of the existing Government to be convinced that no possible change which can be effected in it, will be for the worse.

It is an old expedient of certain sharp practitioners to induce clients, actual or coveted, to confide their papers to them—merely "to take care of." The plea is safe custody, but the motive is business. Other people's documents are seed, which, by dint of the undermining system of husbandry, eventually produce rich crops of costs.

No man read the Lord Chancellor's Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill without having the amiable practice above described forcibly brought to mind. While no one would dream of instituting any parity of intention between the dignified keeper of the Crown's conscience and the conscience of a pettifogger, no one can be blind to the fact that the intention of the bill was to snatch all the business now connected with testamentary proceedings out of the clutches of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and to cram it into Chancery. The bill was advocated by the glaring *non-sequitur*—that, because it is the function of the Court of Equity to interpret the intentions of testators, the Court of Equity should also have the custody of their wills. This sort of reasoning, and the inherent defects of the bill itself, have occasioned its withdrawal: Lord John Russell announced the fact on Tuesday night.

It may be safely stated that, as a body, the British public have no affection for the Court of Chancery; that, were it put fairly to the vote of the will-making part of the community, rather than put their wills—and with them, peradventure, their posterity—into Chancery, they would express a preference for having them deposited in London, in a Record-room, one wall of which formed

part of an adjoining timber-shed, in the occupation of a wheel-wright, and conveniently warmed by flues underneath for conflagration at any moment;—or at York, to be tossed and tumbled about in a long room, over a damp gateway, liable to be stolen, and whence they have been stolen, and sold to a cheesemonger, as was proved by the Rev. F. O. Morris in 1850; open to the introduction of forged wills, as was shown by Mr. Downing Bruce in the same year; and indexed not by surnames, but by Christian names, so as to make it next to impossible to find the will of John This or Thomas That;—or in the Gate-house at Lincoln, where, until Mr. Dickens took the matter up in *Household Words*, they would be exposed to the hoary filth of centuries, to the percolation of rain, and to the teeth of rats;—or in Lichfield, in a shed with broken windows, through which some of the papers protruded;—or in some manor-house in a non-diocesan district, called a "peculiar," in many of which manor-houses housemaids used them for domestic purposes;—or in any of the 372 places to which the law now gives resort for depositing and proving wills, and obtaining administration. We question, also, whether a preference over Chancery would not be declared for the present state of things; which makes not only all the wills of all the testators whose wills have not mouldered away or been eaten by rats, but the buildings in which they rot, the personal and devisable property of the registrars of the Ecclesiastical Courts. We question, again, if a confiding public care very much whether the enormous sums they have to pay in respect of wills be divided between a few existing sinecurists, or a great many barristers, and proctors, and solicitors, and proctors' and solicitors' clerks, whose appointments the Lord Chancellor provided, in his own bill, should rest with him. It cannot much matter whether the present registrars obtain, for the ponderous responsibility which they so conscientiously fulfil by deputy, from £37,000\* down to a pittance of from £10,000 to £5000 a year; or whether a sum not much under £500,000 be distributed among the three London Registrars at £1500 each, actually named in the new Bill, and the twenty-seven barristers of seven years' standing at £14,000 a year each, whom the Lord Chancellor was so good as to undertake to appoint; together with all the subordinate staffs of his proposed Provincial Courts of Registry. What compensations to the present registrars was to cost, the wildest imagination cannot conjecture; for his Lordship, tender of the Moores, the Harcourts, and other archiepiscopal relatives, provided for their reimbursement for loss of office and its enormous emoluments. Not content with sweeping all this patronage into the insatiable net of Equity, the bill provided that a monopoly of the common-form business should be granted for ten years to certain solicitors and proctors, to be nominated by the Lord Chancellor. This is the price it was proposed we should pay, and the Court of Chancery receive, for "taking care" of our testamentary papers.

There is no reason whatever why the registry of wills and other documents should be under the control of the same authority as that which deals with them judicially. Common sense forcibly points to the reverse; and, as reform is pressingly needed and must come soon, we believe it would be most easily and efficiently brought about by transferring the custody of wills to Somerset-house. In the office of the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, every appliance and machinery already exists for efficient record, registration, and means of reference. Whoever now wants to find a will may have to seek it half over the country, and may not find it after all: whoever wishes to know all the official particulars of any birth, or marriage, or death, which happened in any part of the country during the last dozen years, may learn it in five minutes at Somerset-house. If that office have been able to bring such millions of facts under such control as to be able to select any one of them after an instant's reference, surely it could deal with wills, by the help of an increase of staff, quite as effectually.

It happens, also, that instead of new and expensive buildings, which according to the Lord Chancellor's plan would have been raised for the deposit of Wills (the present space in Doctors Commons being admittedly insufficient), there are in Somerset-house, under the wing occupied by the Registrar-General of Births, dry, fireproof, well-lighted vaults, at present unoccupied, and spacious enough to hold all existing wills, and all the future wills that can be made for centuries to come.

Nor is the Registrar-General of Births, &c., unwilling to undertake the task. Appended to the second Report of the Ecclesiastical and Testamentary Inquiry Commissioners is a series of suggestions by him to that effect, which are so sound, clear, and practical, that they leave no room to doubt the wisdom of their adoption, in preference to the patronage-creating, expensive, and abortive scheme devised by the Lord Chancellor.

## THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Year and Quarter ended 5th July, 1854, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Year ended 5th July, 1854.		Quarter ended 5th July, 1854.		Year ended July 5, 1854.		Quarter ended July 5, 1854.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs .. ..	£ 18,503,838	4,575,843	£ 4,575,843	450,524	£ 450,524	..	£ 367,494	171,609
Excise .. ..	13,302,368	3,624,008	3,624,008	435,336	435,336	..	..	..
Stamps .. ..	6,525,428	1,705,633	1,705,633	48,076	48,076	..	30,481	..
Taxes .. ..	3,167,145	1,455,927	1,455,927	33,902	33,902	..	74,556	..
Property-tax ..	6,024,244	1,101,594	1,101,594	485,165	485,165	..	48,567	..
Post-office ..	1,232,000	879,000	879,000	166,000	166,000	..	128,000	..
Crown Lands ..	260,100	65,000	65,000	132,882	132,882	..	135,888	..
Miscellaneous ..	132,895	55,888	55,888	26,967	26,967	..	34,649	..
Total Ordinary Revenue ..	49,147,808	12,942,893	12,942,893	649,241	1,079,617	207,052	784,196	..
Imprest and other Moneys ..	817,266	139,716	139,716	58,477	..	..	117,043	..
Repayments of Advances ..	1,219,999	805,971	805,971	..	102,470	..	118,602	..
Total .. ..	51,185,073	13,888,580	13,888,580	707,718	1,182,087	207,052	1,019,841	..
Deduct In-crease ..	..	..	..	707,718	707,718	..	207,052	..
Decrease on the Year ..	..	..	..	Decrease on the Year ..	474,369	Decrease on the Quarter ..	812,789	..

\* In the year ending in March, 1849, Mr. Moore, the Canterbury Registrar, received £80,832 in fees, and £6,760 as discount for stamps.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

## THE RIGHTS OF WAR.

On Tuesday Mr. J. G. Phillimore brought forward his long-promised motion, for affirming the right, by the law of nations, to seize the property of an enemy in the ship of a friendly nation; asserting that, "however, from the peculiar circumstances of the present war, a relaxation of the principle may be justifiable," to renounce or surrender the principle of the right "would be inconsistent with the security and honour of the country." The motion, "under the peculiar circumstances," was uncalled-for, and could lead to no practical issue; for, according to the circumstances, neither the right in question, nor any other right, has been "renounced or surrendered" by this country; the Order in Council declaring war distinctly asserting that, "to preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her Majesty by the law of nations." Indeed, it must be palpable to any one, considering the actual conditions of the war, as at present carried on, that the exercise of the right in question could lead to no ill result to the enemy, whilst it might become the means of greatly prejudicing the interests of friendly powers. The Russian ports in the Black Sea, and in the Baltic, being effectually blockaded, her commerce is entirely interdicted, whether in her own ships or those of neutrals.

Mr. Phillimore's motion—unnecessary, and leading to nothing in itself—gave Sir William Molesworth an opportunity, in opposing it, of displaying a great deal of book-learning and argumentation, equally to no purpose, and equally illogical. The right honourable gentleman contested the motion upon two grounds—1st, that the Common Law right did not exist, or was not satisfactorily established; and, 2nd, that it had been expressly waived by special clauses in most of the commercial treaties which had been concluded between the chief Powers of the world during the last two centuries—two positions utterly inconsistent with one another; for a State cannot give up a right which it does not possess. To complete the confusion between principles and exception, and exception and practice, Sir William, after reciting the dates of some score of treaties to the effect described (amongst which, by the way, is not one with Russia) stated that "he must admit that, although this had been the principle asserted by the various States of Europe, such had not been their practice and custom in time of war;" indeed "he fully admitted that in practice the principle to be found in all these treaties had not been respected, but, on the contrary, had been utterly disregarded." In other words, the Common-law right has proved itself to be so consistent with common sense and common necessity, that all treaties to neutralise it have, when put to the test, given way before the force of circumstances; and Sir William Molesworth made a long speech, which, taken as a whole, amounted to absolutely nothing. The natural termination of a debate so unmeaning on both sides, was an ignominious "count out."

For ourselves, we cannot take leave of the subject without animadverting upon the maudlin small-talk which has been too commonly used by some of our contemporaries about "mitigating the horrors of war," "sparing unoffending parties," and so forth. In war all are directly or indirectly implicated, and all are parties; and the surest way of shortening the duration of war is to make its terrors known and felt by all. As to the rebuke which has been propounded against the useless destruction of property in the Baltic, we, in the first place, dispute the position that such operations, however small in themselves, will prove useless as regards the ends of the war; and, in the second place, we ask, why should the Czar's subjects in the north go scathless, whilst the unhappy Wallachians, who are not his subjects, have, during a whole twelvemonth, experienced all the horrors of his ruthless spoliation and tyranny? If Nicholas cannot be brought to reason by other means, let him be terrified and starved into it, by the ruin of his own proper subjects—till, if need be, his whole vast empire becomes a howling wilderness.

## THE DOG-CART NUISANCE.

The dog-cart nuisance fought a good fight in the House of Lords on Tuesday last. The debate was edifying enough. Lord Eglinton broke the first lance in behalf of the costermongering interest, by resisting a clause prohibiting the use of carts drawn by dogs, proposed by Lord St. Leonards to be inserted in his Cruelty to Animals Bill; or, rather, extending to the whole kingdom a prohibition which is already in force in London, and within a distance of fifteen miles from it. The chivalrous Earl thought it would be "very unfair to prevent poor persons making use of their dogs to assist them in their business, inasmuch as he believed (upon what authority his Lordship did not state) that their dogs by no means objected to rendering such assistance." The Earl of Malmesbury took up a similar position, and announced the astounding fact that "there were 1500 people in the counties of Sussex and Hampshire alone, who earned their living by driving dog-carts." The Earl of Chichester somewhat damaged this feature of the case, by stating that the result of the inquiries he had made was, that these 1500 dog-cart proprietors were men of bad character; but Lord Granville, whilst he admitted that there were grades of respectability between the owners of carriages and pairs and dog-carts, thought it would be a dangerous principle to interfere with the peculiar habits and enjoyments of the latter, because they were less respectable than their neighbours. On the other hand, Lord Brougham, who is "up" in every branch of natural science, argued that, according to the observations in comparative anatomy, dogs were not intended to do the work of horses; and Lord Westminister went further, and asserted that "the natural position of a dog was to stand on its toes" (wherefore, perhaps, the teaching a dog to dance is not to be held cruelty); but Lord Granville scattered all these arguments to the winds, by declaring that a dog must be a beast of draught by nature, because this very bill proposed to prevent its being employed as such. This was a settler. Their Lordships laughed, and agreed to the clause, Lord Eglinton threatening to renew the contest on a future occasion.

Meantime the magistrates of Gosport have interfered with the constitutional rights of dogs and their masters, by committing a hulking fellow to Winchester Gaol for a month, with hard labour, for having driven a pair of dogs nearly to death.

## GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Government is badly off for house-room; the "departments" are constantly chopping and changing about, and all sorts of deserted private houses, in all sorts of out-of-the-way corners, are every now and then bought up for the public service. This is really, as the House of Lords agreed on Monday night, "disgraceful;" but it has gone on a long time, and will go on now, it seems, till after the war. The Earl of Malmesbury, on the evening in question, made a doleful complaint of the injustice and hardship inflicted upon the Inclosure Commissioners, who, being but just settled down in Petersham-house, recently purchased for their use, are now ordered to evacuate these premises in favour of the newly-constituted War Department, and take up new quarters in St. James's-square; the result of which will be, that the invaluable maps of the said Commissioners will be as a sealed book to the public for no less than eighteen months to come (things are not done so quickly with commissions as with private individuals);—and then his Lordship, with lively but uncomfortable recollection of his brief Ministerial career, descended

upon the ruinous condition and beggarly appointments of the Foreign-office, which had neither kitchen nor ball-room—or, at least, no room which could with safety be used for a ball; inasmuch that, when he once gave a diplomatic *soirée dansante*, the one reception-room in the house had to be propped up from the rooms below, and the "whole Office turned upside down," to make room for the scaffolding. The worthy Premier (who loves a joke), after some explanations touching the removal of the Inclosure Commissioners, admitted the "dangerous and disgraceful condition" of the Foreign-office, which, unlike our foreign relations, has a natural tendency to "settlement," but extended a hope to the noble ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that "before he came into office again, that place would be fit for his reception;" a notification which the modest Earl construed into a postponement of improved structural arrangement till the Greek Kalends.

Seriously speaking, the Government establishments as at present scattered about, are a disgrace to the metropolis and to the country; and they must be remodelled as soon as returning peace gives leisure and means to take the matter in hand. It would be a grand scheme to clear away all the crowded, dirty streets which intervene between Parliament-street and the Park, and erect upon their site a stately mass of public offices. A difficulty suggests itself in asserting a line of demarcation between the Gothic style—which has now taken possession of the Palace and Abbey of Westminster—and the Classic; but the breadth of Bridge-street and Great George-street may be sufficient for the purpose.

## FLUNKEYISM AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The directors of the Crystal Palace announce that, on the half-crown and five shilling days, "servants in livery, in attendance on their masters," will be admitted at one shilling a head. Who was the author of the vulgar suggestion we know not; we only hope that masters will have too much good taste to avail themselves of the privilege of being thus attended. Surely in the Palace of the People—pretending to illustrate and consecrate the enlightenment of the nineteenth century—and within whose precincts all should be upon an equality, the snobbish display of plush breeches, lace hat-bands, and gold-headed canes—badges and relics of barbarous servitude—might be spared us; or, at least, let the city grandee who would avail himself of such an arena for displaying his liveried retinue pay a handsome extra fee, instead of a paltry shilling, for the enjoyment, and secure a "reserved" standing for the occasion.

## PARACHUTE DESCENTS.

When will the brutal appetites of a mob-public have their fill of the perils of mountebankism? When will our good sense repudiate the wanton risk of human life? The morning papers, and ourselves, last week, misinformed by interested informants, announced that a French adventurer, of the name of Latour, after ascending from Cremorne-gardens, had made a "successful descent" in a parachute, at Tottenham, on Tuesday week. We have since received several communications from persons who witnessed this triumphant performance, describing it in its true colours; from which it appears that the balloon came down bodily with the parachute: the unfortunate occupant of the latter being strapped to a sort of chair, in which he was dragged, rolling over and over, through hedges and across ditches, until the whole structure was stopped in its wild career by the bystanders; and he was taken up and carried away for dead. Another account in a daily paper, states that M. Latour is now lying at an inn in the neighbourhood where he fell, with three ribs broken, and other injuries; all got to obtain a few shillings from an enlightened British public, wherewith to minister to the wants of an indigent wife and family in Paris!

## THE COURT.

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Monday, and embarked at Woolwich for Ostend, en route for Brussels, on a visit to the Royal family of Belgium.

On Saturday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Sing was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell officiated. The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, with the gentlemen of their suite, attended the service in the chapel of the French Embassy in King-street, Portman-square.

On Monday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. At the Court, Sir George Bonham, K.C.B., late her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to China, was presented to her Majesty at an audience, on his return from China, by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Right Rev. R. J. Lord Auckland, had an audience of the Queen, and did homage, on being appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells. Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department, assisted at the ceremony. Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon. The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel Seymour, honoured the officers of the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment his Royal Highness is Colonel, with his company at dinner in the evening, at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street. The Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, honoured the Opéra Comique with her presence.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. In the morning, the Prince Consort inspected the Victoria Lodging-houses of the married soldiers of the Guards. His Royal Highness in the evening presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi. The Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, honoured the Olympic Theatre with her presence.

On Wednesday her Majesty visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. The Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at half-past nine o'clock, for the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and proceeded to Cambridge, to be present at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute. His Royal Highness returned at six o'clock. In the evening the Queen had a dinner-party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Marianne Alford, Viscount Torrington, Lord and Lady Polimore, and the Right Hon. and Mrs. Sidney Herbert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge held the first of a series of assemblies, at her residence in St. James's Palace, on Tuesday evening.

The Duke of Devonshire has been progressing favourably since his arrival at Brighton, and his Grace's medical attendants have sanguine hopes of his early restoration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is suffering from an attack of chicken-pox, but is going on very favourably.

**FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.**—The Marchioness of Breadalbane gave a second grand ball on Monday evening, at the family mansion in Park-lane. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary honoured the Marchioness with their company, arriving shortly after eleven, attended by Major Purves and Lady Suffield. The Marchioness of Westminster will have a grand "reception" on Thursday next, at Grosvenor House. The invitations already issued are very numerous.—The Countess (Frances) Waldegrave gave a grand concert, on Wednesday night, at the family mansion, in Carlton-gardens. A brilliant circle of the aristocracy responded to her Ladyship's invitation. The programme of the music embraced compositions of some of the most eminent composers, which were rendered by Mlle. Angelina Rosio, Mme. Viardot, Sig. Lablache, Sig. Gardoni, and other favourite artists.—The Countess of Listowel gave a magnificent ball, on Wednesday evening, at Kingston House. The arrangements were upon a scale of great splendour, and the fête was altogether one of the most brilliant of the season. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary honoured the Countess with their company, arriving about half-past eleven o'clock.—Viscountess Combermere was honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy, at her mansion in Belgrave square, on Monday afternoon.

## THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

ONE of the two English officers who were shut up in Silistria during the siege has sent home an interesting journal of what took place in the garrison from the middle of May to the 10th of June.—The enemy opened fire from his batteries on the islands on the 16th of May, at which time the total force of the Russians in that neighbourhood was supposed to be 35,000 men. On the following day there was much excitement, in consequence of a report, which proved false, that a force from Schumla, marching to their relief, had attacked the Russians. On the 18th, the Russian fire was very slack. There was a little skirmishing, but, as he remarks, "it was very poor work, both sides keeping at a respectful distance." They had not yet become fairly in earnest. The enemy broke ground on the 19th, "opening his first parallel across the Rassova road, at a distance of nearly two miles from the fortress; its extreme right resting on the river, where a steamer keeps pace with his movements, supplying materials from the opposite side." On the same day, an officer who had been sent to Schumla, to report the commencement of the siege, returned with Omer Pacha's answer, which was that "we were not to expect any relief for at least fifteen days." This, it will be remembered is the period at which a despatch was sent off to Constantinople, by Omer Pacha, urging the immediate attendance of the English and French commanders at Varna. On the 20th and 21st the field-pieces of the enemy kept up "a vigorous fire of grape and shell," causing Musa Pacha and his brave troops to feel rather anxious for the arrival of the promised reinforcement. Among other items on the 21st, the following one appears:—

Got up a sweepstakes to name the day on which we shall be relieved, each naming the day he thought most probable. They ranged from the 3rd to the 15th of June. Musa Pacha having chosen the first, and his secretary the last of these dates.

Up to the 24th there is nothing very particular to record, except that, on the evening of that day, the two English officers, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's birthday, drank her Majesty's health "in a mug full of sour wine." A furious attack was made by the Russians on the 25th; but the fortress does not seem to have sustained much damage from it, although the besieging force was by that time estimated at 100,000 men. During the two following days the Russians were very quiet, preparing, no doubt, for the grand attack on the 28th of May, which is thus described by Captain Nasmyth:—

28th. Awoke about three a.m., by a furious cannonade, which lasted all day. Another council of war on the subject of making a sortie on the enemy's batteries ended in smoke, Musa Pacha not being able to make up his mind to risk the loss of men that might ensue. A watercourse, which supplied part of the town, and which at the commencement of the siege had been cut off by the Russians, was again allowed to run by them. About midnight, aroused by the report of musketry from Arab Tabia, and on reaching the rampart at the Stamboul gate, found that a second and much more serious night attack on that work was going on. The first assault was on the left face, the enemy actually penetrating into the redoubt before they were observed. A Russian officer who led it, and cut down a lieutenant of artillery, was immediately brained by a handspike. A severe and desperate struggle took place, terminating in the repulse of the enemy, who were driven into the ditch, having suffered severely from our grape and canister tearing through them. Re-forming, they again attempted it in the same place, led gallantly on with drums beating; but were again driven back with great slaughter. After about a quarter of an hour, a third attack was made, this time on both left and front faces at once, but meeting with the same determined resistance. After a bloody fight the Russians were finally beaten off, the Albanians pursuing them into their own batteries. The force in Arab Tabia, at the time, was only four battalions of Egyptians, and 500 Albanians, under the command of Hussein Pacha. The lowest estimate of the numbers with which the enemy attacked is nine battalions, and it is not improbable, from the number of his dead found in and about the fort, that this is considerably under the mark. The affair lasted from midnight till after daybreak, and is one of the most brilliant occurrences in the whole course of the siege. Casualties, 68 killed and 121 wounded, many officers being among the former. The loss of the enemy may be reckoned at 2000 killed and wounded, although those who removed the bodies declared there was upwards of this amount in killed alone, which, allowing for wounded in the smallest proportion, would bring their loss to upwards of 6000.

The *Invalide Russe*, in its description of the affair, says the whole of the Russian loss was "one subaltern officer killed, and three wounded; and twelve men killed, and eighteen wounded." For the next few days there was constant firing, but nothing remarkable, except that "the shells came unpleasantly near" to the tent of the two English officers. The 2nd of June was rendered memorable in the annals of Silistria by the death of its brave commander, by the complete failure of the Russian mine which was sprung in the afternoon of that day, and by the arrival of a relieving force:—

2nd. At one o'clock this day, Musa Pacha, the commander of the fortress, was mortally wounded in the left side by a piece of a shell, which burst near him, whilst sitting outside his quarters at the Stamboul-gate. He lived about twelve minutes after receiving the wound. He had just received intelligence that a messenger was at hand, bearing the Sultan's order of Medjidie of the second class, which had been sent to him, and was waiting for instructions as to whether it was his Excellency's wish to receive the decoration publicly, and with the usual ceremony, or otherwise. Musa Pacha replied that it would be better to bring it in quietly; remarking, at the same time, that this was no season for pomp and display. A couple of hours after this his remains were interred. He had considerable natural quickness of apprehension, intelligence, and activity, and was zealous, and anxious to discharge his duties faithfully; added to which he was a kind, good-hearted man, beloved by his dependants. His death is a great loss. Hussein Pacha, who had been in charge of the force at Arab Tabia, now assumed the command of the fortress, and was succeeded by Colonel Latif Bey. The surprise of yesterday regarding the Russians having sunk a mine under Arab Tabia was confirmed by his springing it about six p.m. It was, however, so mismanaged, that, in place of destroying the bastion, the explosion was carried backwards into their own batteries, doing considerable injury to the storming party, who were there all ready to rush in. 5000 Bashi-bozouks, under the command of our old Bazaraschik acquaintance, Mehemet Pacha, arrived. Nothing beyond the usual cannonade occurred during the night.

The intelligent correspondent of the *Vienna Medical Journal*, in a letter of the 22nd ult., enables us to bring down our account of the siege to that date. From his narrative we learn that on the 13th and 15th the slaughter was great on both sides. The attacks were made with desperate courage, and the defence was gallant in the extreme. On the 14th both parties, as if by common consent, removed their dead and wounded. The number of Russian officers and non-commissioned officers killed was out of all proportion to the loss in common soldiers. The increase of sick and wounded is described as being so awful that it was found necessary to establish a second line of transports from Bucharest: one by Boleni and Plojescht, the other by Buseo and Rimnik. In speaking of the evacuation of Bucharest he says:—"The chancelleries, archives, treasuries, and cashiers, as also the wives of the superior officers and employees, are already off to Jassy. All the beasts of burden within a circle of fifty English miles were collected, but they prove insufficient for conveying all the baggage back from Kalarash and Slobosia." Three months ago the medical correspondent gave the mortality in the Russian army at 30 per cent.; during February, March, April, it was 41 per cent; but in May the sick and wounded amounted to 63 per cent. Here we must give his own words:—

Everything has combined, during the last two months, to break the courage and destroy the self-confidence of the companies of the 4th and 5th Army Corps, which were, in truth, not long since in excellent condition; indeed, the ill-used Wallachians, now that the word "retreat" can no longer disguise our flight, take pity on our sick and wounded. Woe to the victors for whom the conquered begin to feel pity!

I cannot venture to write what are our prospects for the future. Our situation is a desperate one: a bad spirit has taken possession of our army, and all the wounds of our Generals were not given by Turkish bullets.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM's son, a midshipman, and the son of the Duke of Newcastle, also a midshipman, have proceeded in the *Dauntless* to join ships in the fleet. Mr. Graham serves with the Hon. Captain Keppel in the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, screw; and the Hon. Mr. Clinton joins the *Imperieuse*, 51, screw, Captain Watson, C.B.

A COURT of Directors was held on Wednesday, at the East India house, when Lieut-General the Hon. George Anson was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Fort St. George establishment, and Second Member of Council at that Presidency.

A large Russian ship, with seventy men on board, with furs, and a cargo value above £250,000, sailed from St. Helena a few days before the *Calcutta* arrived there, on its way from India, bound to St. Petersburg, the Government not being aware, at that time, that war was declared. The captain of her was a German, and had furnished himself with a double set of papers in the event of war.

On Sunday the 21st Regiment, stationed in Richmond Barracks, Dublin, received orders to be in readiness to proceed, at a moment's notice, to Turkey. This regiment is expected to embark at Queenstown, where the *Kangaroo*, *Barham*, and *Southampton* transports, have arrived. Drafts from the 41st, 47th, and 33rd Regiments are also under orders to embark on board the *Kangaroo*.





TOWN AND FORTRESS OF SILISTRIA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)





PRINCIPAL STREET IN VARNA.—ARRIVAL OF THE STAFF.

## VARNA.

VARNA is being improved daily. Since last week, the English Sappers have started a substantial stone-work pier, which, if finished in the style in which it has been commenced, will be a lasting memorial of their visit to the town. The French, on the other hand, have organised a post-office, which gives name to the street in which it is situated—Rue de la Poste. A steamer started on the 13th, carrying mail for Constantinople, and it is believed will be continued at least weekly. French shops have made their debut in all the éclat of newly-painted canvas signs. The French continue at work in reclaiming a part of the shore from the sea, forming thereby a most convenient place for landing troops or stores. They do a double benefit to the town by making it, for they are taking away a mass of rubbish from the sides of one of the streets to fill in the space once occupied by the sea.

We have engraved a View of the principal street of Varna, with a military arrival.

(From a Correspondent.)

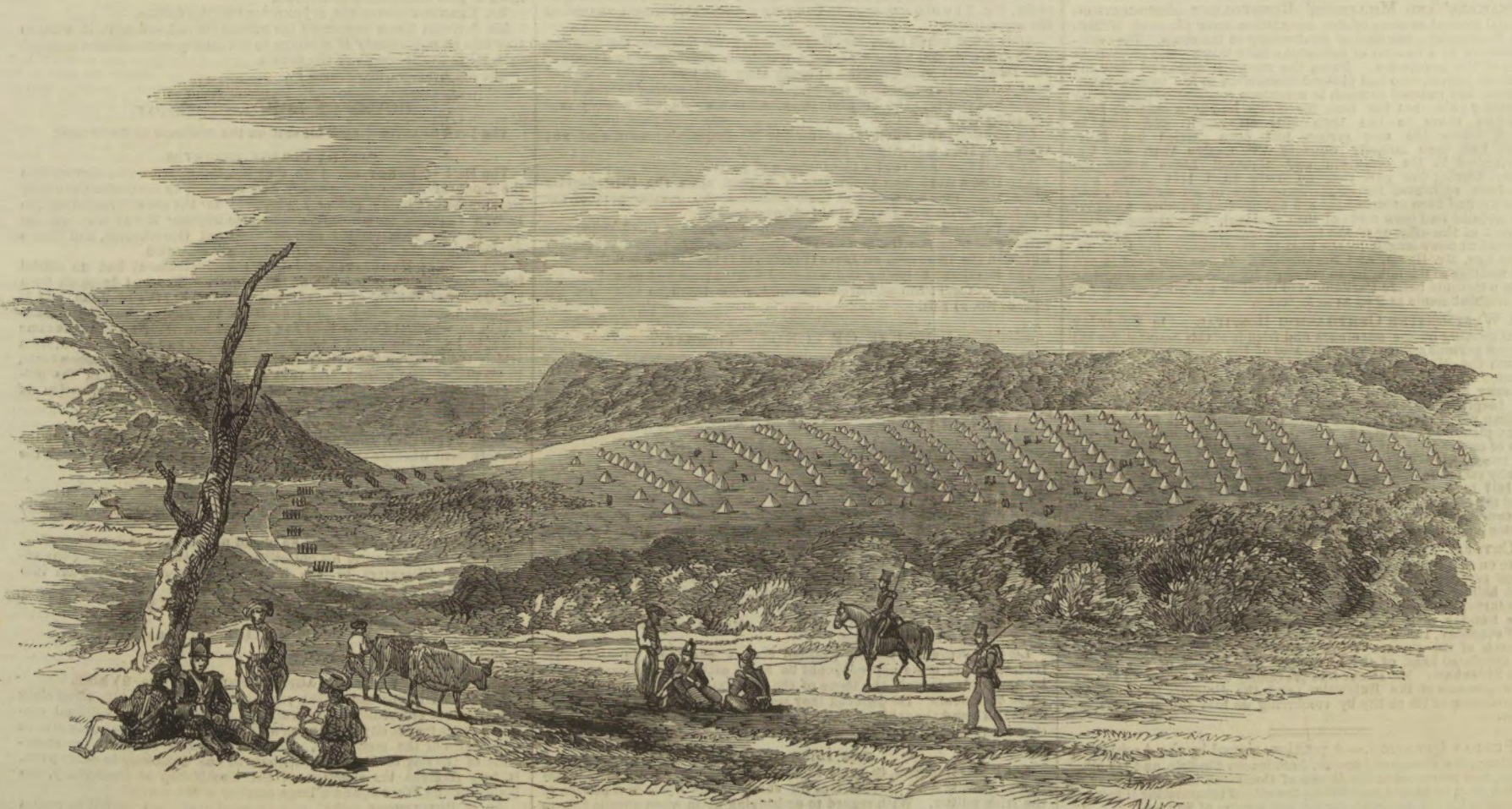
Perhaps there is no place in the world which, at the present day, gives one so much the idea of life and bustle as this little Turkish town. On approaching it from sea, one is surprised by seeing in the harbour numerous French and English transports and steamers, all discharging their living cargoes of troops and horses. By the able assistance of the boats of the *Bellerophon*, *London*, *Arethusa*, and the French ships *Jena* and *Marengo*, and a Turkish frigate, the "disembarking" has been accomplished with the greatest ease and celerity. All appear in the highest spirits—soldiers and soldiers, English, French, and Turks join-

ing together as if every-day friends. The Sketch represents the Camp of the English Light Division, situated on a hill—well selected, not only for the manœuvres of the troops, but also for its dry and healthy position: it is about eight miles from the town. On one side a large lake adds to the picturesqueness. The commissariat department appears to be rather scant in its supplies; but good water is in abundance. The 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers are six miles in advance, on their way to Silistria. The troops on guard march daily five or six miles out, just (as they themselves say) to get them into trim for a little longer day's work when they approach the Russians; their only fear being that the enemy will not so quietly wait, but anticipate their approach, and take themselves off.

The following is from a letter written by an officer belonging to the Light Cavalry Brigade:—

On reaching Hootolie, which is four miles and a half up the Bosphorus, we were immediately disembarked and marched into barracks. The quarters are large and commodious, and the rooms well ventilated; but the walls were literally swarming with horrible creeping things, to me wholly unknown prior to my arrival in the East. The building is beautifully situated, being close to the water's edge, affording a splendid view of Constantinople on the opposite side. Crowds of boats, manned by athletic, handsome Greeks, are ever waiting to convey passengers across. Here we found two troops and head-quarters of our regiment, one troop of Horse Artillery, and one of the 8th Hussars. A dépôt of Turkish Lancers was likewise stationed at the place; and if they did not impress us with elevated notions of their habits and discipline, the remarks they hazarded respecting ourselves were certainly the reverse of complimentary. Among other observations, they gave it as their

decided opinion that we "were far too pretty and smart to fight." Government very generously provided a small steamer for the use of the officers and men, to enable us to visit the Great City and its suburbs free of expense—an advantage which, you may be sure, we were not slow in profiting by. Constantinople, Pera, and Galata have too frequently and minutely been described to need repetition in a letter; yet, for my own part, I cannot avoid mentioning how greatly I was enchanted with the magnificent scenery viewed from the water. The green banks apparently abounded with picturesque villas, springing up in every direction; but the charm is instantaneously dispelled on landing at Pera, where nothing is encountered but dilapidated wooden buildings, innumerable packs of howling dogs, and smoke-dried Turks. The noise incessantly kept up by the canine scavengers is perfectly awful. There is a tolerable hotel, and some few shops. I rode over to Scutari to witness the wrestling and other games got up by the regiments stationed there. The scene was very lively and amusing; and I could almost have fancied myself again at Chobham, but for the preponderance of the fez, and the extraordinary "get up" in which the officers seem to consider it necessary to indulge. Our regiment took part in the review ordered for the Sultan's edification. His Sublime Majesty kept us waiting two hours, which brought down no inconsiderable amount of blessings (?) on his head. His escort consisted of a few cavalry, and he was arrayed in the garb of a Turkish gentleman. His personal appearance is by no means dignified; and, altogether, he presented a similitude to a not fastidiously clean Hebrew in a dressing-gown, mounted on a somewhat "shady" pony. A few days after the review we re-embarked, and were towed by steamers to Varna, where we encamped. The town is excessively dirty; but, from the variety of constant bustle, every one seems in a state of excitement. Sir George Brown's division marched on the 6th, taking the Schumla road, which route we are to follow immediately our horses are some-



CAMP OF THE ENGLISH LIGHT DIVISION, AT VARNA.



what rested. There is a camp of about 7000 French within half a mile of us. The fraternization among the troops is most amusing. The best feeling appears to exist between the two armies, and the gallant Gauls are enthusiastic in their civilities. They, likewise, are moving inland, and will encamp within a short distance of the British. Our men are in excellent health and spirits, and stronger and better for the long sea voyage. The horses are picking up flesh wonderfully, considering what they have gone through. The regiment lost no less than twenty-five on the passage. We have no news from the Danube, and know as little, or, probably, less, about the war than you do at home, but the general impression is that some time will elapse before active operations are commenced in the field. Whatever the intentions of the Generals may be, they are kept hermetically sealed in their own breasts, and there is as little information to be gained in the French camp on this point as we have it in our power to divulge in ours. Meanwhile, we live in expectation of what the future may bring forth.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
June 30	29.636	71.2	46.5	56.7	— 5.0	64	N.W.	0.04
July 1	29.837	63.0	51.5	54.2	— 7.6	92	S	0.42
" 2	29.909	69.6	50.0	57.7	— 4.3	81	S.W.	0.02
" 3	29.767	71.9	54.5	61.2	— 0.9	80	S.W.	0.02
" 4	29.527	72.2	56.0	59.6	— 2.6	85	W.	0.01
" 5	29.635	67.9	49.8	56.7	— 5.6	78	S.	0.01
" 6	29.668	65.9	50.3	55.7	— 6.5	82	W.	0.17

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer increased from 29.63 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.91 inches by the 2nd; decreased to 29.54 by the 4th, and increased to 29.68 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.712 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 57.10, being 4.60 lower than the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25.40.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17.60.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly seven-tenths of an inch.

Thunder was heard during the morning of June 30; and a thunderstorm occurred during the after part of the day.

The weather during the week has been cold, unseasonable, and changeable.

For the month of June the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29.895 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 80°, on the 25th; and the lowest was 42.9°, on the 1st. The range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 37.1°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day, was 67.20; and of all the lowest by night, was 48.7°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 18.5°. The mean temperature of the month was 56.10, being 3.10 below the average of the corresponding month during 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 51.80. The mean temperature of the dew point was 47.80. The mean degree of humidity was 76 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 1.2 inches.

Lewisham, July 7, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—Within the week ending July 1, the births of 920 boys, and of 844 girls, were registered within the metropolitan districts: these numbers exhibit an excess of 180 males, and of 131 females over the average in the same week, of the preceding nine years. The number of deaths registered within the same time was 1290: of these 703 were males, and 587 were females—exceeding the average, corrected for increase of population, by 134 males, and 67 females. The rate of mortality in London has been high for many weeks; but more especially so, in consequence of the registration of coroners' cases that have occurred during the quarter.

**THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.**—MEETING IN ST. PANCRA.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the Vestry-hall, King's-road, Camden-town—convened by requisition—on the present war with Russia. Mr. Cudden, after some delay, took the chair, and stated that Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir B. Hall had been invited to attend. The former excused himself as he had a previous engagement, and Sir B. Hall was absent through indisposition. Mr. Urquhart addressed a meeting of about 400 persons for two hours, and denounced the war as unnecessary, rash, and inconsiderate.

**ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.**—The most intense interest was excited in Belgrave, on Sunday morning as to what changes would be made in the celebration of Divine Service in St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. At eleven o'clock it was densely thronged, the large majority of the congregation being composed of the leading members of the aristocracy and gentry of the district. The prayers were monotoned by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the Incumbent; the suffrages, &c., being intoned as usual. The only difference in the people's parts was to have been that the Litany was to have been recited on one note. No sooner, however, did the choir begin to monotone, than the people themselves took up the full burst of choral song, and continued to chant the Litany throughout as usual. This spontaneous act of the great body of the congregation was remarkable as a fair index of the real feeling of Mr. Liddell's people. The Lessons were read by the Rev. Charles E. Farry, and the Rev. George Nugee. The Litany was monotoned by the Rev. G. E. Portal, Curate of St. Barnabas. The Holy Communion was celebrated, and the sermon preached by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell. Great excitement prevails as to whether the Lord Bishop of the diocese will give his permission to resume the Chanting of the Litany by the choir as well as the people.

**DRESSMAKERS' AND MILLINERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.**—The annual general meeting of this association took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The meeting was attended by a number of ladies who have taken great interest in the objects of the association. From the report it appeared that the heads of many houses, who had pledged themselves to the twelve hours' labour system, had exacted as much as seventeen consecutive hours' work from the young girls, that the time for meals had been reduced from one and a-half hours to less than half an hour; and that in some firms, where the new system had been carried out fully, more work had been actually done in the twelve than was formerly performed in the seventeen and eighteen hours under the old system. During the past year no fewer than 1114 young persons had been registered for employment, free of all expenses, and that situations had been procured for 518 out of that number, and that not one complaint had been made of their conduct, thus giving a satisfactory proof of the efficacy of the society's registration. The meeting was addressed at some length by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. W. Ashley, the Rev. Mr. Hume, and Mr. Grainger. It was proposed to call a general meeting of the nobility to take into consideration the propriety of bringing a measure before Parliament to regulate the working hours in millinery establishments as well as in factories.

**ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.**—On Saturday the annual meeting of the governors and friends of this hospital, for the relief of poor persons afflicted with diseases of the eye, took place in the board-room; the Marquis of Westminster in the chair. The medical report stated that the number of persons admitted to the benefits of the charity during the year was 5659. Of these, 137 were received into the hospital, and 5622 treated as out-patients, of whom 2000 were children under eleven years of age. Of 83 operations for cataract, 81 were completely successful, and 6 partially so; of 12 operations for the formation of an artificial pupil, 10 succeeded in restoring sight, and, in the other two cases, eyesight was much improved. The other operations were equally successful. The address of the committee stated that since the year 1817 to January, 1854, 93,850 had availed themselves of the benefits of the charity. Of these, 2137 had been restored to sight; the appearance of 4298 persons altogether improved, and the remainder obtained, some a reasonable, and others an excellent sight.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The highest number of visitors to the Palace on one day, up to the present time, was on Thursday week, when 15,861 persons were present, in addition to a large number of season-ticket holders. On Friday there were 3588 visitors at 2s. 6d. each, and on Saturday 2661 at 5s. During the first three days of the present week the number of shilling visitors was—Monday, 14,447; Tuesday, 14,816; Wednesday, 13,006. Mr. John C. Deane, to whose indefatigable energy much of the success of the Dublin Exhibition may be ascribed, has been appointed head of the exhibitors' department of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Mr. Deane had previously been aiding in the general arrangements of the Exhibition, and the directors have evinced their appreciation of his ability by conferring on him the above responsible office.

**THE SUNDAY QUESTION.**—A petition, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Archdeacon Sinclair, and 159 other clergymen, was presented to the House of Commons last week, praying "that a law may be passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any part of the United Kingdom during any portion of Sunday."

The *Opinione* of Turin states that four camps for military evolutions are to be formed this year in Piedmont.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to three public and sixty-six private bills.

The Customs-duties (Sugar and Spirits) Bill and the Excise-duties (Sugar) Bill were severally read the second time.

#### RESIDENCE OF THE MINISTER AT WAR.

The Earl of Malmesbury asked whether it was true that the offices of the new department of Secretary of State for War were to be removed to the house occupied by the Inclosure Commissioners in Whitehall-gardens, and that the Inclosure Commissioners, in their turn, were to be removed to St. James's-square. Having complained of this arrangement as inconvenient, expensive, and unnecessary, the noble Earl further called attention to the state of the Foreign-office, in Downing-street, which he compared to that of old barracks, from the want of repair. The Foreign Secretary had no residence within the building, while the room in which he sat was so unsafe that, if he received company, it had to be propped up, and he could not give a dinner, because there was no kitchen.

The Earl of Aberdeen said the house occupied by the Inclosure Commissioners was the only one in the neighbourhood of Downing-street and the Horse Guards which could be found for the new War Department; whilst the house to which the Inclosure Commissioners would be removed was one which they had themselves approved before being removed from Somerset-house. Inquiry, however, should be made as to the amount of inconvenience which the change would produce; but he apprehended that two months would be sufficient to rearrange the archives of the Commission. As to the state of the Foreign-office, he well knew, from personal experience, that it was disgraceful and dangerous. The rents in the walls were quite alarming to look at. Plans for a new building were in preparation, and would be completed by the end of the summer, but her Majesty's Government had no present intention of applying to Parliament for a grant of public money for a new erection.

The Earl of Ellenborough approved of the resolution of the Government, not to spend £80,000 on a new building under existing circumstances.

Lord Redesdale called attention to the dispersion of the public offices, and said that, considering the amounts paid for rents and enlargements, it would be real economy to erect a building adequate to accommodate all the most important departments.

Lord Campbell put in a word as to the state of the courts of law at Westminster; especially of the Bail Court, which he characterised as pestiferous.

Lord St. Leonards suggested that, as the courts of equity now sat in Lincoln's-inn, the courts occupied by them at Westminster might be adapted for the use of the Common-law Judges at a very small expense.

The Lord Chancellor mentioned that he had given directions that the Courts of Chancery at Westminster should be held at the service of the Common-law Judges.

Lord Brougham gave notice that that day fortnight he should move a series of resolutions on the important subject of national education.

The Gaming-houses Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Vice-Admiralty Courts (Mauritius) Bill was read the second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Charges Bill,

Mr. W. Williams appealed to Mr. Spooner not to endanger a valuable bill by bringing on his motion for exempting from it the grant of Maynooth.

Lord J. Russell also remarked upon the inconveniences of the proposed course. The proper mode to proceed in reference to the question was that which Sir R. Peel adopted when he placed the Maynooth grant upon the Consolidated Fund, namely, by a bill. His own opinion had been that the subject should not be one of annual discussion, and therefore he had supported Sir R. Peel on his bringing in that bill. Retaining the same opinion, he announced that he should oppose the motion, and that its being carried would prove fatal to the bill.

Mr. Spooner said that he should assuredly persevere in his motion, and charged those who desired to obstruct it with wishing to stifle the Protestant voice of the nation. As to bringing in a bill, he said that he should be met by the Irish members, who talked against time, and he told an anecdote of one of them, who was notorious for long speaking and repetition, who, being asked if he were "good for an hour," replied that he was good for two, if it were wished. He described the originally placing this grant on the Consolidated Fund as unconstitutional, and as having failed in its pretended object of pacification, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic priests were not in the least less of political agents than before. In reply to an observation of Mr. Sidney Herbert on the preceding night, he pledged himself next year to "dare" to take the sense of the House on the payments to Roman Catholic priests for attendance on the soldiery.

An amendment of Mr. V. Scully, for exempting the officials of the Court of Chancery in Ireland from the operation of the bill, was negatived by 138 to 111.

A similar amendment, by the same member, in regard to the officials of the Queen's Bench, was negatived by 121 to 100.

Other amendments having been disposed of, Mr. Spooner, in fulfilment of his threat, moved his amendment in regard to Maynooth, supporting it in a speech of great solemnity.

The question was put, and no one on the Government side rising to reply, Mr. Newdegate rose, and at very considerable length supported the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. Heyworth and Mr. Gardner, the question was again put, and a scene of some confusion arose in consequence of Mr. Isaac Butt endeavouring to speak after the two-minute glass had been turned, a proceeding contrary to an understanding to which the House had come. The Speaker, in enforcing the rule, was warmly supported by the House.

On division, the numbers were—For Mr. Spooner's amendment, 90; against it, 106: majority for Government, 16.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates. The discussion of these occupied the greater part of the night. Progress was reported at half-past twelve.

The Poor-law Board Continuance Bill was read a third time, and passed; as were the Union Charges Continuance Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and the Insurance on Lives (Income-tax) Continuance Bill.

The Merchant Shipping Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Palmerston withdrew his motion for leave to introduce the Police (No. 2) Bill.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Encumbered Estates (West Indies) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Cruelty to Animals Bill, and several others were forwarded a stage; after which, their Lordships adjourned until Thursday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

#### THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN TREATY.

Lord W. Graham drew the attention of the Lord President to the translation of a foreign document, which has lately been presented to the House, entitled "Additional article to the treaty between Austria and Prussia, dated April 20th, 1854," for the purpose of pointing out the omission of some important words which were contained in the original. In the original German the article stated that Austria and Prussia were united in the desire to avoid, if possible, any participation in the war, but the words "if possible" were omitted from the translation laid upon the table of the House. He wished to know who was responsible for the translation?

Lord J. Russell readily granted that it was most desirable that translations of State papers should be made with perfect accuracy; but he was unable to state the name of the gentleman who had translated these documents. He believed they were translated in the first instance at Berlin; and the fault to which the noble Lord had directed his attention was, no doubt, inadvertently made.

#### THE IRISH MILITIA.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Esmond, said, it was the intention of Government to take steps for enrolling the whole or a portion of the Irish militia. With regard to embodying them when enrolled, there was a difference between training and embodying. To embody them was to call them out, and keep them under arms for a whole year. As

to their assembling for the purposes of training, if it should appear that there was a sufficient number enrolled to admit of training, that was a matter for consideration; but he hardly thought it could be done in the course of the coming autumn.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Scott asked whether the Government intended, in the present session of Parliament, to introduce any measure for the more effectual prevention of railway accidents?

Mr. Cardwell said, a bill had been drawn up on the subject, but the time at his command had not enabled him to introduce it; and at the present period of the session he did not think he could bring it in with any prospect of its becoming law before Parliament was prorogued.

#### NAVAL PRIZES.

Mr. J. Phillimore moved the following resolution:—

That it is the opinion of this House, that however, from the peculiar circumstances of this war, a relaxation of the principle that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend are lawful prize, may be justifiable, to renounce or surrender a right so clearly incorporated with the law of nations, so firmly maintained by us in times of the greatest peril and distress, and so interwoven with our maritime renown, would be inconsistent with the security and honour of the country.

Without meaning to question the propriety of the relaxation which had recently been made in the maritime law, he wished to have it understood that the principles of that law, as it was maintained by this country in times of the greatest peril, were not to be sacrificed, but simply held in abeyance. Those principles were, that the goods of an enemy found on board the ship of a friend were lawful prize, and the goods of a friend found on board an enemy's ship should be restored, and these were mild principles as compared with those recognised in other European countries. The doctrine that free ships made free goods gave neutral Powers an interest in the continuance of war, which it should never be the policy of belligerents to do; and he, therefore, hoped the House would never agree to the surrender of the bulwarks of England's maritime greatness.

Mr. Mitchell seconded the motion, and said that the greatest blow that could be inflicted on Russia would be to shut up her ships, and thus destroy her commerce.

Sir W. Molesworth contended for the expediency of the course taken by the Government in giving up its right to seize Russian goods—unless they were contraband of war—found in neutral vessels, and hoped the House would not pledge the honour of the country to a specific course of action in reference to a disputed state of international law, for he could not assent to its interpretation as laid down by the honourable and learned gentleman. In order to show that that interpretation was not the correct one, he entered into great details as regarded treaties between this country and Spain, and this country and others, for more than a century and a half, in nearly all of which the principle of free ships free goods was specifically laid down. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, the previous question.

Mr. R. Phillimore contended that the right hon. baronet's argument went to show that the powers heretofore exercised by the Sovereigns of this and other countries were not belligerent rights but belligerent wrongs. That position, however, was opposed to the doctrine laid down by Lord Mansfield, Lord Stowell, and the highest authorities upon the subject in all the civilised nations of the world.

Mr. Bowyer supported the views taken by Sir W. Molesworth.

While the hon. gentleman was speaking the House was counted 91.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

#### IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES.

Sir J. Young, in resuming the adjourned debate on Mr. Serjeant Shee's motion respecting the Irish Church temporalities, regretted that the subject should be once more dragged before the House of Commons by the hon. gentleman, who, without any respect for the feelings and affection of the great majority of the people of the United Kingdom for the Established Church, sought to make a sweeping alteration in the position occupied by the Irish clergy. The object of the hon. and learned gentleman was nothing less than that Protestants should contribute £25,000 per annum to Catholic and Presbyterian purposes, a proposition upon which parties in this country had expressed a final opinion, and he should therefore meet the motion with a direct negative.

Mr. J. O'Connell would oppose the motion, because he was an advocate of the voluntary principle. He would never vote for a motion which gave one shilling even to his own Church.

Mr. Napier said the object of the motion was clearly the destruction of the Established Church in Ireland, for, whether a man were to be destroyed by the sword or by slow poison, it was still destruction.

Mr. Maguire quoted Mr. Macaulay in support of the assertion that the Church of Ireland was the most absurd and indefensibly bad institution to be found in any country in Europe.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton could not support the voluntary principle, for he thought the maintenance of religious truth was an obligation on the State.

Mr. Lucas did not approve of the plan of Mr. Serjeant Shee, which he believed would not settle the question, for that would not be settled as long as the Established Church of Ireland continued to exist. He felt no interest in the present motion, for he was an advocate for the voluntary principle, and would like to see the Catholics declaring that they would have no grant at Maynooth—no money at all from the State—in order consistently to unite with those who advocated the voluntary principle.

Mr. A. Stafford condoled with Mr. Serjeant Shee on his misfortune in having brought forward a bill which could not find one single supporter in the House, although he announced it as one which was calculated to give tranquillity to Ireland.

Mr. Kennedy moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Serjeant Shee supported the motion for adjournment, in order to give him an opportunity of replying to the misrepresentations which had been made in the course of the debate.

The adjournment was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

#### CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

The Earl of Derby asked whether the information was correct that the House of Assembly at Canada had resolved to secularise the clergy reserves and Church property generally in the colony, including the Roman Catholic endowments; and also whether it was true that the question had been carried against the local Government, and that a dissolution of the provincial Parliament was expected.

The Duke of Newcastle said that the Government had no official information, public or private, on the subject. The last despatch from the Governor-General of Canada was dated the 17th of June, and it contained nothing which could lead them to suppose that the circumstance to which the noble Earl had referred had occurred. At the same time, he had to state that a telegraphic message had been received, from which the Government gathered that the noble Earl's statement was, in all probability, correct, and that a coalition of parties in the provincial legislature had defeated the Government on the question of clergy reserves (Laughter).

#### DISABILITIES OF THE COLONIAL CLERGY.

Lord Lyttelton gave notice that on Tuesday next he should ask the Government whether they intended to bring in any bill to remove the disabilities of the Colonial clergy.

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

Lord Canning moved the second reading of the Oxford University Bill.

The Earl of Derby said that he would not oppose the second reading, but would certainly enter his objections to the clauses respecting the admission of Dissenters to the University, when the bill went into Committee.—The bill was then read a second time.

The Excise-duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

#### CHURCH BUILDING ACTS AMENDMENT (NO. 2) BILL.

Sir J. Pakington moved the second reading of this bill. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to contrast the large amount of spiritual provision made for the city of London with the destitution which prevailed in other parts of the metropolis. This bill proposed to make the superfluity of the city of London contribute to the deficiency in other parts. It had received the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of the Diocese, and a large number of the clergy.

Dr. R. Phillimore moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He objected to the bill, because it took away from the parishioners all control over the removal of their



church, or the sale of their burial ground, and left the matter entirely in the hands of the bishop of the diocese. He maintained that the evils alleged in the bill did not exist; and that, even if they had been demonstrated, the measure would not provide an adequate remedy.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. S. Herbert and Mr. T. Hankey supported the Bill; and Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Christopher, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Henley, Mr. Masterman, Sir J. Duke, Mr. T. Duncombe, and Mr. H. Drummond, spoke against the measure.

The House then divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 59; against it, 143: Majority against the second reading, 84.

The bill was consequently thrown out, amidst loud cheering.

At the evening sitting, Mr. MONSELL, in reply to Mr. Hadfield, said that the intrenching, and other implements sent to the army in Turkey, had been supplied by first-rate manufacturers, at fair prices. They had been tested by skilful persons, and had not been found in any respect faulty.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

On the vote of £38,745, for Non-Conforming and other Ministers in Ireland,

Mr. BRIGHT strongly condemned the grant, as being, in the words of Dr. Candlish, "the hush-money of the State," which ought to be rejected by the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland, who could afford so well to support their own clergymen without the aid of this *Regium donum*. The hon. member concluded by moving the rejection of the vote.

Mr. KIRK supported the vote on the grounds of right, and the benefits conferred on Ireland by the administration of the recipients.

Mr. HADFIELD hoped the time would come when the Presbyterian body would feel ashamed to ask this dole for their maintenance.

Mr. V. SCULLY thought the best course for the Government to take would be to bring in a bill to abolish all votes for religious purposes.

Lord J. RUSSELL specified two grounds for the vote. The one was the ground of contract, and the other was the reasonable expectations of the Presbyterian body. The vote yielded a good return to the State in the shape of diminished crime, and the prevalence of good order and industrious habits.

Mr. BRIGHT said, he did not wish the Committee to divide against the whole vote; but, finding that it had increased since last year by £134, he moved that the vote be reduced by that amount.

The Committee having divided, Mr. Bright's amendment was negatived by a majority of 149 to 62.

The next vote was £11,855 for the General Board of Health, which occasioned considerable discussion during the remainder of the night.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.**—The ceremony of confirming the election of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Auckland, late Bishop of Sodor and Man, to the see of Bath and Wells, took place on Saturday, July 1, at Bow Church, Cheshire.

**THE DEAN OF WINDSOR.**—On Sunday the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, the newly-appointed Dean of Windsor, read himself in, at morning service, in the Chapel Royal of St. George.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. M. Argles, Rev. J. Christopher, and Rev. M. J. Berkeley to rural deaneries in the diocese of Peterborough. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Brown to Broadwas; Rev. J. Broughton to Killea; Rev. F. Fitzpatrick to Pains-town; Rev. H. T. Kree to Burston, Norfolk; Rev. T. Fuller to Chelvington, Sussex; Rev. E. Kirwan to Wootton-Wavon, near Henley-in-Arden; Rev. C. E. Pritchard to South Luffenham, Rutland; Rev. Dr. S. L. Townsend to Louth; Rev. J. Wheeler to Coppenhall, near Crewe. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Harris to Landildd, near Davynock; Rev. D. Mackay to Storr, Sutherlandshire; Rev. T. Walker to Eskdaleside and Uggelburay, Yorkshire; Rev. C. B. Walsh to Bensted with Kingsley, near Alton, Hampshire. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. A. H. Hulton to Christchurch, Ashton-under-Lyne.

## THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CAMBRIDGE.

The inaugural meeting was held at the Town-hall on Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, and at that hour about 200 persons assembled, including a goodly proportion of ladies. At the hour named the Mayor and municipal body entered in procession, preceded by five mace-bearers, and ushering into the hall the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Institute (Lord Talbot de Malahide), the Rev. the Master of Trinity College, the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Milman), Professor Sedgwick, W. H. Blaauw, Esq. (secretary to the Sussex Archæological Society), Sir Charles Anderson, and others. The procession having filed off in due form, the Council took their seats below the platform. The different discourses and addresses having been delivered, Professor Whewell proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, who acknowledged the same, and the proceedings terminated.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Cambridge. He was met at the station by the private carriage of the Vice-Chancellor, containing that dignitary and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick. The Rev. the Master of Trinity College and the Provost of King's were also present. Upon leaving the station the carriage proceeded at a rapid pace to Trinity Hall Lodge, where his Royal Highness robed, and proceeded to Senate-house by Senate-house passage, amid the huzzas of the spectators. As soon as the arrival of the Prince became known, the Senate-house became the centre of attraction. A few minutes before twelve the Prince Chancellor entered, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Institute, the Rev. the Master of Trinity College, Professor Sedgwick, and one or two other eminent members of the University. In waiting upon his Royal Highness were the Hon. Colonel Charles Grey and Colonel Seymour. The President, addressing his Royal Highness, explained to him that the learned Master of Caius College (Dr. Guest) was celebrated for the attention he had bestowed, and the light his resources had thrown, on the remains of the Romans and Saxons in this country. He was sure that the learning and the archæological lore with which the learned master would illustrate and embellish his subject, would make it most attractive to all who had the pleasure of hearing him. The Master of Caius, who was received with cheers, illustrated, in a paper entitled "The Great Boundary Dykes of Cambridgeshire, their Purpose and Origin," the subject referred to. The President proposed a vote of thanks to the Doctor; and called upon Professor Willis to read a paper "on the Buildings of the University." Professor Willis read a long and interesting paper on that subject. Dr. Whewell proposed a vote of thanks to the Professor; Professor Sedgwick seconded the motion. This concluded the formal proceedings in the Senate House; and the Prince, rising, crossed to Professor Willis, cordially shook him by the hand, and remained some few minutes in conversation with him and the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's. His Royal Highness then retired, and he accompanied the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Geldart, of Trinity Hall, with his presence at luncheon; after which, the Prince, accompanied by Professor Willis, visited the unique chapel of Jesus College (lately restored), and paid a visit likewise to the museum of the Institute. His Royal Highness finally left for London about four o'clock.

**EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—The object of this Exhibition—which was opened on Tuesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, and of which we shall give an illustration next week—is to awaken a deeper feeling of interest in the cause of education, by showing as complete a collection as possible of the various means and appliances employed in the various educational establishments at home and abroad. The Society of Arts has been greatly aided in its endeavour to make the exhibition as complete and practical in its character as possible by the facilities afforded by the Foreign and Colonial offices for the admission of the exhibitors of articles duty free from foreign states; and much of the educational apparatus from France, Prussia, Belgium, Hanover, the German States, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States, is represented in the present exhibition. The National Society, British and Foreign Society, the several societies for teaching the blind to read, the Committee of Council on Education, the Home and Colonial School Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Department of Science and Art, the Wesleyan Education Committee, and other public societies, are among the principal contributors, and nearly the whole of the publishers of educational works in the metropolis are represented in a large apartment occupied entirely by themselves. The exhibition was opened on Tuesday night by a conversation, which was honoured by the attendance of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Forrington, Major-General Wyld, and Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness arrived at nine o'clock, and, accompanied by Mr. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Harry Chester, Dr. Booth, Mr. Le Neve Foster, Mr. P. Graham, and other members of the Council, proceeded to make as careful, attentive, and minute an examination of some of the principal articles exhibited as the crowded state of the rooms would permit. The contributions from Norway and Sweden were examined with much interest, as were also the larger British educational institutions. In the galleries a fine collection of philological instruments and mechanical models were noticed with interest; and some remarkably fine coloured lithographic prints of insect and vegetable life, from Vienna, attracted the Prince's most deserved attention; and his Royal Highness expressed his earnest wish that works of a similar character could be produced in this country at such prices as would place them within the reach of the great bulk of the population.

## MUSIC.

GRISI's "farewell performances" continue to be the great attraction of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. Every night they take place they fill the house to overflowing. As they are so productive, and of so much importance to the theatre, there is little doubt they will be continued to the end of the season. On Tuesday Gnesco's comic opera, or rather musical farce, "La Prova d'un Opera Seria," was performed, with Madame Viardot and Lablache in the principal characters. This old piece, was scarcely worth reviving. The composer, who "flourished" about the end of the last century, never had much reputation; and, but for this trifling production, his name would long since have been forgotten. The music is antiquated and formal; there is nothing in the drama that deserves the name of plot, and the humour is mere buffonery. It contains a duet, however, "Ah! guardate che figura" (which still has some popularity in our concert-rooms), between an opera-manager and a prima donna, who quarrel and ridicule and mimic each other in a way that is amusing enough, and generally raises a laugh.

OWING, we presume, to the temporary absence of Formès, who has gone to attend a Continental musical festival, the German operas at DRURY-LANE have been suspended, and the performances of this week have been the Italian pieces, "La Sonnambula" and "Lucruzia Borgia." "Fra Diavolo" was announced for Thursday with Mr. Sims Reeves, "his first appearance since his severe illness;" but the piece was changed, "La Sonnambula" being repeated. We should have concluded from this that Mr. Reeves was not efficiently recovered to appear, had it not been that he sang at Mr. Allcroft's concert, at the Lyceum, the previous evening. If the management of the Royal Opera is to continue to be successful, this theatre must furnish greater and more varied attraction than it is doing at present.

THE French company at the St. JAMES'S have at length produced an opera of Auber's—not one of his best, but greatly superior to the pieces of the third-rate French composers, of which we have had too many. "La Sirène" was performed on Saturday last, and repeated on Monday. It contains a great deal of gay and sparkling music, well calculated to show off the flexible voice and brilliant execution of Mme. Marie Cabel; but the frivolity of its subject, and the absurdity of its incidents, joined to its excessive length, make it distasteful as well as tiresome to an English audience. "Les Diamans de la Couronne," one of the best and most celebrated of Auber's works, is announced for Monday next; and, we doubt not, will make a much more favourable impression.

THE CONCERTS of the MUSICAL UNION have been brought to a close for this season. The last took place on Tuesday, and was one of the most interesting of the series. The programme contained two quartets, both masterpieces: Haydn's eighty-first in G, and Mendelssohn's fifth, in D. They were played by Vieuxtemps, Goffré, Hill, and Piatti. M. Vieuxtemps was brought by Mr. Ella from the Continent for the express purpose of performing at this and the previous Concert of the Musical Union—an act of spirit worthy of all approbation. M. Vieuxtemps also performed a piece of his own composition, a caprice entitled "Les Arpèges," which not only displayed his marvellous powers of execution, but the breadth, grandeur, and expression of his style. Mlle. Claus performed Beethoven's celebrated Sonata in C sharp minor (commonly known by the name of the "Moonlight Sonata") with that exquisite finish and depth of feeling which are this young lady's characteristics as an artist.—No musician in London is entitled to a larger share of public approbation and gratitude than Mr. Ella. By projecting the Musical Union, and, by his able management, raising it to its present "high and palmy state," he has wrought a revolution in the musical taste of the aristocratic and wealthy classes. He has imbued them with a love for the highest order of music; and nowhere are the works of the great classical masters better understood, or more warmly appreciated, than in those circles of rank and fashion where, not many years ago, they were absolutely unknown.

ANOTHER person who has rendered important services to Music—by spreading a taste for it in its most refined and elegant forms—is Mr. STERDALE BENNETT; and this he has done by his labours as a composer, a performer, and an instructor. In this last capacity his exertions have been invaluable. His ability has gained him a position of the highest eminence in his profession; and the influence thence arising has been uniformly used in resisting the inroads of frivolity and bad taste, and in teaching his pupils to understand and love the noblest and most beautiful works of the greatest masters. And, in the respect and confidence of the extensive circle in which he moves he has gained his reward. His performance of classical chamber music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday morning, attracted a great assemblage of the most fashionable company, who enjoyed a delightful entertainment of vocal and instrumental pieces, selected from the works of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mr. Bennett himself. He was assisted by M. Vieuxtemps (this being the only concert, except those of the Musical Union, at which this great violinist has appeared this season), Signor Piatti, Signor Gardoni, Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. A. Gilbert, and Miss Cole.

LIVERPOOL, like London, has its SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY: the provincial association having been formed two years ago, on the model of the great metropolitan body. We noticed the establishment of this society at the time it took place, and are gratified to find that it progresses very favourably, and promises to become one of the most useful musical institutions in that part of England. Its special objects are—the cultivation of Sacred music, the improvement of congregational singing, and the formation of a free vocal school, with the view of rendering the services of the pupils hereafter available for choral performances, and for the choirs in places of worship. The number of members of this school amounts to nearly three hundred; while many hundreds of the leading nobility and gentry in the town and neighbourhood, including the Mayor and nearly all the members of the Town-council, are subscribers to the society. The first private rehearsal of the members of the vocal school took place a few days ago, under the direction of Mr. Hackett, the conductor; and their efficiency reflected high honour on his skilful training. The voices were 181 in number, consisting of first and second trebles, altos, tenors, and basses, and they performed a selection from the sacred works of Mendelssohn, Handel, and other masters, to the entire satisfaction of a numerous and musical audience. We trust that institutions of this kind will multiply throughout the kingdom. Their value in promoting the progress, not of music alone, but of manners also, cannot be over-estimated.

## THE THEATRES.

**HAYMARKET.**—On Friday week a new farce was produced, adapted from M. Labiche's vaudeville of "Doux Gouttes d'Eau," and entitled "As Like as Two Pins." The notion of personal resemblance is the basis of the action—one which our theatres now-a-days seem scarcely willing to let go. It is, however, one more appropriate as the foundation of a ludicrous than a serious action; as less likely to be interfered with by ethical considerations. Accident of all kinds is a fair enough ground of comic incident, but is very unsatisfactory as the foundation of a tragic interest. Here the assumption is employed as an apology only, not as a fact; and Mr. Buckstone, as Mr. Richards, uses it by way of accounting to his wife for the rumour that he is a frequent visitor at Vauxhall and Cremorne: it is not he, but somebody else exactly like him. Convicted at last by the circumstances of a lady's ring upon his finger, he still maintains his cool effrontery, and even consents to turn his back, Hibernian like, upon himself, by quitting his own house, on the assumption that he is somebody else, with the convicting ring upon his finger—soon afterwards returning as his own proper self without it. His wife now in her turn carries on the assumption of the double; and feigns a conversation between her and himself, which never took place, until Richards is excited into a belief in his own lie; and, driven onward to a crisis, meeting with an angry Mr. Pritchards (Mr. Compton)—a dealer in guns and swords—quite willing to give or accept a challenge—is involved in a duel. Pritchards, however, is the party wounded; to whose eccentricities Mrs. Pritchards, the lady of the ring, is reconciled; a similar reconciliation taking place between the would-be *Dromio* and his spouse. The broad fun of the farce was perfectly successful.

**LYCEUM.**—A new piece from the French ("La Tasse Cassée") was produced on Monday, under the title of "The Gentleman Opposite;" the chief claims of which lie in its affording opportunity for the fascinations of Miss Talbot's, and nuances of Mr. C. Mathews', acting. The previous circumstances lead Mrs. Mowbray—such is the heroine's name—to expect from Mr. Charles Villiers, "the gentleman opposite," a forward and urgent admirer. She finds him, on the contrary, modest and retiring, and yet to be warmed up into a demonstration of the tender pas-

sion. In painting these stages of growth in the history of individual affection, Mr. Mathews is a skilful artist; and the result was the success of a small piece wholly dependent on the actor for its importance.

**OLYMPIC.**—A new comedieta, called "Heads or Tails," produced at this theatre, is remarkable for affording three excellent parts to the three principal performers—Mr. Emery, Mr. Wigan, and Mr. Robson. The plot proceeds upon a whimsical notion. Harold Dycester, the unreflecting hero, has hitherto trusted everything to chance, and prospered accordingly, to an extent that induces him to believe thoroughly in the divinity of fortuitous adventure. His plan is to decide by "heads or tails," not by judicious deliberation; while that of his friend is to reflect until all is lost by delay. The latter, having caught cold in the rain, is afflicted with a tendency to sneeze, an infirmity which Mr. Robson imitates with his accustomed drollery. Both by his sneezing and procrastination, however, he loses the young lady of whom he has been in pursuit for three years; and who is won by his friend after an introduction of three minutes. Though so brief an acquaintance, however, he is an old relative; and, as her father's nephew, a family union is proposed to him as the best means of settling an old family feud—a Chancery suit. Instead of deciding whether he will marry his cousin, he leaves the result to the chance of two letters—the one containing the refusal being actually delivered. A clever substitute, however, is made by the lady in question; and the old crusty Uncle, who has been sadly nettled by the unlucky refusal, is made to believe that he had, at first, mis-read the letter, and that his kind offer was all along accepted. The extravagance and absurdity of these stage assumptions is obvious enough; but, by the aid of good acting and lively writing, they were rendered sufficiently effective.

**ADELPHI.**—Another version of "La Joie Fait Peur," under the title of "Hopes and Fears," was produced here on Wednesday. It is, we think, judiciously compressed, and was beyond question excellently acted. Madame Celeste, as the suffering mother, was frequently fine, and more than once sublime; while a new colouring was afforded to the whole by Miss Woolgar performing the part of the son. An unwelcome importance was thus lent to the character, which was supported with unexampled vigour and animation. Old Noel found an admirable representative in Mr. Webster. The dialogue has been considerably abridged, but not impaired in effect.

## FINE ARTS.

**THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LANDSCAPE PAINTING IN WATER COLOURS.** By GEORGE BARNARD. Parts 1 and 2. W. S. Orr.

We gladly recommend this little work, which upon examination we find (as far as it goes) to be well adapted to its purpose, that of affording instruction in drawing and water-colour painting, in a popular manner. The name of the author who is well known as the professor of drawing at Regby School, and the author of the "Handbook of Pencil and Pencil Drawing," "Studies of Trees," &c., is a sufficient guarantee of the correctness and soundness of the principles set forth; and the illustrations are abundant, and admirably adapted to the purpose. Those which concern outline, and rules for sketching, are engraved on wood, and printed with the text; whilst those which illustrate the nature and theory of colours, are printed by the chromatic process, than which a better medium could not be chosen. Its efficacy is well shown in the exhibition of the colours of the prismatic spectrum, and also in the formation of the secondary colours from the primary colours, and again of the tertiary from the secondary; the respective colours combining to the several results, being, in each case, super-imposed one upon the other, thus rendering the *rationale* of the theory palpable to all.

The work is intended to be completed in six parts: the two already published comprise the following branches of the subject—On the nature of colours, primitive and compound; on the harmony and natural contrasts of colours; on the power of the eye to discriminate colours—a faculty not universally nor equally developed; explanation of terms used by artists; practical rules for the arrangement and use of the colour-box and palette; in the choice of paper, brushes; in the handling of the brush; compositions in sketching, &c.

## ANSDELL'S SPORTING SCENES.

Messrs. Jennings have now on view six capital animal studies by AnsdeLL, of which they are about to publish engravings by Ryall, under the title of "Dogs and their Game." Here we have the pheasant, the partridge, the woodcock, the grouse, the wild duck, and the rabbit, all with their proper captors, the character of the various breeds of dog being admirably discriminated, and the composition well diversified. The engravings by Ryall give all the textural softness, and fire of expression, observable in the originals.

**FROME SELWOOD.**—The old parish church of this town, for the last century called St. Peter's, having been satisfactorily proved by the present Vicar of Frome to be entitled to the patronage of St. John, the feast of its dedication has been observed, with becoming solemnity, upon that day: when also the first stone of the new school was laid by the Marchioness of Bath; a home was opened for destitute factory girls; and a valuable institution was inaugurated, under the name of St. John's College, to afford a sound education, at a low rate, to middle-class boys, or sons of clergymen, and other gentlemen, in reduced circumstances.

**RICE'S PATENT SPRING LINKS.**—Every improvement which tends to promote humanity to the lower animals is worthy of special attention. Such is the object of the above patent, in decreasing the labour both in carriage and draught horses, as well as in preventing the breaking of traces and chains. The improvement consists of spring links, made either of steel or indiarubber, attached to the traces, hame-chains, or any part of the harness, so as to avoid the dead pull.

## CALAMITOUS FIRE AT OLNEY.

THE rural town of Olney, in Buckinghamshire—a place endeared to us by its association with the poet Cowper and his friends—has just been visited by a destructive and calamitous conflagration. A sort of fatality appears to attend the town; for the *Northampton Herald* report of the catastrophe commences by observing:—"Often as during the last two or three years we have had to record the destruction of life and property by fire in this little town, we have never had occasion to detail so fearful a conflagration, as to property, as that which occurred on Monday," the 26th ult.

It appears that about two o'clock in the afternoon the thatch of a small wash-house was discovered to be on fire, at about the middle of the High-street, on the western side. The flames almost instantaneously communicated to the premises of a dyer, next door; and, before any efficient alarm could be given, the premises of a blacksmith, considerably lower down, on the opposite side of the street, were set on fire by the boisterous wind carrying flakes of burning thatch in a northerly direction. From house to house the burning masses continued to be borne by the wind, till several dwellings and outbuildings, barns, and two or three farm-yards, were enveloped in flames. The three parish engines, aided by two from Newport Pagnel, and one from Yardley Hastings, all worked by able and willing hands, did their utmost, but could not be ubiquitous; and the fire made its way from ridge to ridge, till some twenty or thirty houses on the eastern side, and some ten or twelve opposite, together with a considerable number of buildings in the rear, outbuildings, and a large quantity of hay, beans, &c., were destroyed, or rendered useless; one-sixth of the whole number of houses in the town being burnt down or seriously damaged.

The loss is roughly estimated at between £9000 and £10,000. The insurance extends but to about £3000; and the distress and ruin of the poorer tenants, many of whom lost every article they possessed, except the clothes they escaped in, is truly afflictive. A number of women and children were housed temporarily in the National School and other places, where they were lodged and fed; and others found a home in such cottages as were empty. Many of the poor, highly to their credit, opened their little abodes to their destitute neighbours; but there still remain a large number of persons homeless, it being reckoned that 300 persons have been driven out by this fearful desolation. It is a consolation to know that no lives were lost. The fire was accidental: it broke out as nearly as possible on the same spot as a still more extensive fire in 1787.

A benevolent Correspondent has collected a few additional facts, tending to show the calamitous circumstances of this visitation.

Many persons, it appears, considering their houses in danger, removed their goods and clothes to places supposed to be safe, at a distance from the flames; but, in several instances they were destroyed





PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SOUTH LINCOLN MILITIA, AT GRANTHAM

before the owners had the slightest idea that they were in danger a second time; and in many places where ladders had been set against houses for the removal of goods, those upon them had scarcely time to get down before they were consumed; and every scrap of wood, even the wood covering of wells, are charred by the intense heat of the flames. The ruins are calcined; and the walls, being built of limestone, are in many cases reduced to lime. The number of houses destroyed is 55, and 25 others damaged—altogether, 80.

The greatest sufferers are those who derive a scanty living by carrying on a small trade with the very poor; and, from both classes being burnt out the former must, in addition to the loss of their property, add the loss of their debts.

Another class of sufferers are those who, by dint of hard savings, have built cottages in the gardens which are attached to all the houses in Olney; and, although insured, the amount in all cases is inadequate.

The most praiseworthy efforts are being made by all classes of the inhabitants to relieve the wants of the distressed, by making various articles of clothing, &c., to meet immediate necessities; and already the pressing wants of food and clothing have been provided for. A committee of gentlemen, with the Vicar as chairman, together with a sub-committee of ladies, are actively engaged in carrying out all remedial measures that they are enabled to do by means of the contributions placed in their hands for the purpose. These at present amount to nearly £300; but nothing short of a very liberal contribution can materially assist the sufferers.

The place, as sketched by our Artist, presents a fearful picture of desolation; solitary chimneys and gables, charred roofs and window-frames being all that remain of many a rural homestead and abode of smiling content—such as can be nowhere seen so abundantly as in England; yet

the calamity at Olney is borne with patience and resignation such as must excite the sympathy of every Christian community.

#### PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SOUTH LINCOLN MILITIA.

THE impressive ceremony of presenting new Colours to this regiment, under the command of Colonel Sibthorp, took place, on Wednesday week, in Belton Park, the noble domain of the Brownlow family, near Grantham. There were present an immense concourse of people from the neighbourhood of Grantham and the surrounding district. The Marquis of Granby, Lord Graham, and a number of the county gentry were present. Soon after twelve o'clock Lady Marian Alford arrived, accompanied by Lady Caroline Cust, Colonel Cust, and several other members of the Brownlow family. The South Lincoln Militia first formed in line in front of a dais, covered by a canopy, and then into three sides of a hollow square. Her Ladyship and friends, with the Rev. William Potchett, were then conducted from the tent to the dais by one of the officers, when the two companies advanced, and thus completed the square. After the minister had read the usual form of prayer for the consecrating of regimental colours, and the Lord's Prayer, the company kneeling round the dais, Lady Marian Alford presented the Colours to Lieutenants Banks and Adams, accompanying the presentation with the following appropriate address:—

Gentlemen of the South Lincoln Militia.—Your gallant Colonel has intrusted to my hand the honour of presenting to you the new Colours for your regiment. May their now spotless folds never be stained but by summer showers, nor faded but by sunshine, and may they long float

like the rainbow—a guarantee of peace in the land. But, should an enemy venture on our shores, and should you be called upon to fight for your hearths and your homes, I am sure, from the spirit you have shown, that, led by your gallant Colonel, you will follow your Colours with loyal enthusiasm, and bring them back with honour. I now present them to you with the earnest prayer that Heaven may protect them in peace or in war.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Colonel rode in front of the company, and, while warmly expressing his sense of the honour her Ladyship had conferred on him and the officers of the regiment, he ventured to hope that the conduct of the regiment would accord with the noble sentiments she had expressed. The Colours were then conducted to the regiment under the escort of Captain Beckett's company, the old colours being removed by the Light Company; and the regiment, after going through some evolutions, marched back to Grantham; where some hundreds of the company, who had been present at the ceremony, partook of an elegant déjeuner, given at the Corn-exchange, by the Colonel and officers of the regiment. Several officers of the Leicester and Nottingham regiments were present. A quadrille band was stationed in the adjoining large room. The Exchange-hall was open during the rest of the day to the guests at the déjeuner, and other invited inhabitants of Grantham. The shops were closed, at the suggestion of the Mayor, and the day was kept as a general holiday. Nor were the private soldiers forgotten on the occasion: by order of the Colonel, the men received each a shilling and a pint of porter, on his return to quarters.

In reply to a statement that the men of this regiment have recently been ill-provided for, it is asserted, in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, "it is well known, at Grantham, that the officers are as zealous in consulting and promoting the comfort of the men as they are eager to bring the regiment into the highest state of efficiency."



RUINS AT OLNEY, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.



## THE DERBY ARBORETUM.—ANNIVERSARY FETES.

It is curious, as well as instructive, to mark the contrasts occasionally exhibited in the conduct and character of individuals; nor is it less interesting to take notice of contrasting subjects occupying the time and engaging the attention of different public bodies at the same hour.

On Tuesday, the 27th of July, the members of the House of Lords were learnedly discussing a measure for the enclosure of a part of Hampstead heath, at the instance of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, in contravention of his father's will. At the same hour of the same day thousands



STATUE OF MR. STRUTT, IN THE ARBORETUM, AT DERBY.

upon thousands of the labouring classes, from the busy hives of Birmingham, Burton, Sheffield, Leicester, and Nottingham, poured into Derby, to commemorate the opening of the Arboretum, presented to the people by their constant friend and generous benefactor, the late Joseph Strutt. Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson—though foiled five times—with a pertinacity worthy a better cause, endeavours to appropriate to himself, ground which his father intended to be kept for ever open. It is such conduct that places class against class, the poor in antagonism to the rich, and converts blessings into curses. Could the thoughtless Baronet understand the rapture with which the toiling millions, relieved from labour, enjoy the fresh air of breezy downs and furzy commons, even



ANNIVERSARY FETE AT THE ARBORETUM, DERBY.—THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

he would hardly venture to persist in an attempt which Parliament will never sanction.

Joseph Strutt, of Derby, saw with sorrow that no open heath or common-land existed in the neighbourhood of his native town, and resolved to supply the deficiency, and "give the inhabitants of their large and increasing town the opportunity of enjoying with their families exercise and recreation in the fresh air, in public walks and grounds devoted to that purpose."

To accomplish his beneficent idea, he purchased nearly twelve acres of land near the town, and engaged the services of the late J. C. Loudon, the distinguished landscape gardener, to lay out the grounds. No expense was spared; and, in 1840, the Derby Arboretum was handed over to the Town-council of Derby in trust for the benefit of the town and neighbourhood. It was opened with great ceremony, and is annually commemorated. To the credit of the working-classes, for whose advantage it was intended, few, if any, depredations have been committed during the fourteen years it has been a place of public resort.

In these times, when different sections of society are discussing perhaps, with more zeal than reason, the propriety or impropriety of open-

ing the halls and grounds of the Crystal Palace on the Sunday, perhaps the conduct of Joseph Strutt, and the experience of the people of Derby, may help them to solve the problem. When full confidence is shown, and perfect liberty given, the masses of the people of England will generally keep within the bounds of reasonable enjoyment. When curbed, or arbitrarily restrained, they are liable to run into riotous excess. Denied the rational indulgence, they are in danger of adopting the opposite extreme. Knowing well the temper and tendency of the people he wished to benefit, Mr. Strutt laid down as a fundamental condition:—

That the Arboretum shall be open to all classes of the public without payment, and subject only to such restrictions and regulations as may be found necessary for the observance of order and decorum, on every Sunday; and also at least one other day in every week, from sunrise to sunset; except that it shall never be open earlier than six o'clock in the morning, nor later than nine o'clock in the evening, and that it shall be closed between twelve and one o'clock on Sundays.

To secure a perpetual and lively interest in protecting and supporting it, he remarked—

I have purposely omitted any endowment to keep the Arboretum in



THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY NEW TERMINUS, AT PADDINGTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)







**GUNS.—Sportsmen and Others Purchasing are**  
 invited to inspect the assortment of NEW and SECOND HAND  
 GUNS at Mr. GREENE'S Warehouse, 42, Ely-place, Holborn: for  
 quality and moderate prices, unequalled in London. Pattern Military  
 Rifles, Carlines, Muskets, Snailing Guns, Harpoon Guns, &c., always



## MADAME GRISI

FROM A PAINTING BY MEURET.



THE above Portrait of this celebrated lady, painted in 1848, is a striking likeness of what she is at the present time. If there is any change in her appearance during the interval, it is for the better; for it is evident to every one that, at this moment, she has more beauty, more strength, more vigour, both of mind and body, than she has had for years. This may be accounted for by her recent period of comparative repose. But, be the cause what it may, the effect is apparent; and, much as we may applaud her wisdom in retiring from the stage before her powers and her charms have been touched by the hand of decay, we cannot but regret that so bright a vision is so soon to vanish for ever.

Giulietta Grisi is eight-and-thirty. She was born in Milan, in the year 1816, of a family, several members of which have been distinguished in music. Grassini, the greatest lyrical tragedian of her day, was her aunt; and her elder sister, Giuditta Grisi, a singer of considerable eminence, was prima donna at our Italian Opera, the year preceding the arrival of her more celebrated sister. Carlotta Grisi, who carried dancing, as a beautiful art—as the “poetry of motion”—to a higher pitch than has been done by any one else in our time, was of the same family. Giulietta Grisi, like most musical artists, showed her talents at an early age, and attracted the notice of Mariani, a composer of reputation, and the author of some successful, but now forgotten, operas. By him her powers were cultivated by a careful education; and when Bellini brought out his “Norma,” at La Scala, in her native city, she was selected to be the original *Adalgisa*, with Pasta, the original *Norma*. Her subsequent career in Italy, though successful, was short. She was brought by her instructor, Mariani, to Paris, in 1834, at the age of eighteen, where she appeared at the Théâtre Italien; and in the same year she made her début at the King’s Theatre

(now her Majesty’s Theatre) in London. Many of our musical readers must still have this début fresh in their memory, for it created a sensation unequalled by any thing of the kind since the first appearance of Catalani. She performed the part of *Elvira* in the “Puritani,” and her youthful beauty, her lovely voice, her pure Italian style, her innocent and graceful gaiety, so strongly contrasted with almost tragic intensity of feeling, threw the public into a state of enchantment, the greater from being unlooked for, as we had scarcely heard the name of Giulietta Grisi till she actually appeared before us. She has lately relinquished the part of *Elvira* to younger performers; but it will always be commemorated as perhaps the most captivating and affecting of all her personations.

Since then, Grisi’s artistic life has been quite uneventful. Her subsequent career, of twenty years’ duration, and unchequered by reverse or vicissitude, has been brilliant beyond parallel. And, what is most interesting to us, the most triumphant portion of it has passed under our own eyes. London principally, and Paris next, have been the scenes of her success; but, while she has absented herself for whole seasons from Paris, she has not, during all these twenty years been absent a single season from London. She has never re-appeared on the stage in her own country; and her only change of scene, from London and Paris, has been an occasional visit to St. Petersburg. In 1847 she was the most important member of the magnificent company who left Her Majesty’s Theatre on the establishment of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent-garden, and has ever since been the chief pillar of that house.

It is now understood that Grisi has resolved to terminate her artistic career by a visit to the United States, and then to retire to a

beautiful estate in the neighbourhood of Florence, the well-earned fruit of her labours. We observe with pleasure the announcement which has just appeared, that, in consequence of her departure for the United States having been deferred till the end of the present month, she is to give eight additional “farewell performances” over and above the twelve originally announced. This, at least, will prolong the melancholy pleasure of looking on her and listening to her for the last time.

During these farewell performances she is appearing in a round of her most favourite parts. The principal characters in which she has already appeared have been *Norma*, *Lucretia Borgia*, *Valentine* (in the “Huguenots”) and *Norina*, (in “Don Pasquale.”) Among the operas in which she is yet to appear are “*La Favorita*,” “*Anna Bolena*,” and “*La Gazza Ladra*.” This series displays the wide range as well as the greatness of her powers. To her the sock has always been as becoming as the buskin: she has always been a *Thalia* as well as a *Melpomene*—an impersonation of the comic as well as of the tragic muse. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that at present she is giving tragedy so much the predominance, especially when we think of the effect she has produced by the sparkling gaiety of her *Norina*; but we can easily understand her reason to be that the grand and lofty vein is the most suitable to one who is past the bloom and lightness of youth. It is needless to repeat what is said everyday by those who see her, that her *Norma* and her *Lucretia Borgia* are more powerful, more terrible, than ever; and that, in Meyerbeer’s hapless heroine, she never was more tender, more passionate, and never filled the spectators with deeper sympathy. Among the characters yet forthcoming we are glad to observe *Nineta*, the humble heroine of “*The Maid and the Magpie*,” a part which, interesting and affecting as





SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE COURIER OF LYONS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

it is, yet will give us another specimen of Grist's light and simple comedy. In Grist's acting, as well as singing, a great charm has always been found in her unaffected straightforward simplicity. She seizes the plain, broad features of every character; enters into it earnestly and paints it truly, without the slightest parade of art. Such, also, is the case with her singing. No one has ever been more successful in making melody what it ought to be on the stage, not an exhibition, but a language for the expression of thought and feeling. And this very excellence has been supposed a defect—her avoidance of the display of art has been deemed a want of art. Many singers have excelled her in the florid or ornate style; they have wrapped up their airs in bright and delicate tissues, which indicate consummate skill, and delight the connoisseur. This Grist has not done, and perhaps could not do; her full and mellow voice is not fitted for such feats of agility. She sings as she

acts, simply and earnestly; but never betrays any deficiency of power, either in executing the notes of the composer, or in giving them such embellishments as are requisite for beauty and expression.

Such, in our humble way of thinking, is Giulietta Grist, as an artist. As a woman she does honour to her art. She is simple-hearted, kind, generous, and remarkable for her active beneficence, especially to the suffering members of her own profession; in which respects, we may add, she resembles some of the most illustrious of her sisterhood. Traits of her compassionate disposition might be mentioned, as pleasing as those recorded of Catalani and Malibran.

(The accompanying Portrait—an admirable likeness—is from a miniature painted by Meuret. The enclosing characteristic *bordure*, emblematic of Madame Grist's lyric triumphs, has been designed for our Journal, by T. R. Macquoid.)

## THE COURIER OF LYONS.

THE melodrama has its necessary laws by which it is distinguished from the poetic play. The latter, revelling in an opulence of language, sometimes prefers narration to presentment. But, with melodrama, that has no peculiar diction, and insists on rapidity of action, everything is produced in the foreground, and placed before the sight. The Grecian drama, we know, transacted all such business as might be revolting behind the scenes; and only permitted before them what could be confided to gorgeous dialogue—sometimes elaborately descriptive, sometimes eloquently passionate. This is a privilege not accorded to melodrama. Its action must be seen; if a murder is to be done, it must be done on the stage. Here we have, too, the source of its spectacular attractions. The action, addressing the sight, frequently calls for scenic accessories, and



THE SPEECH-DAY AT HARROW SCHOOL—VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



In this way sometimes gives scope and opportunity for extraordinary pictorial decoration. Advantage is naturally taken of such accident; nor is the value of the subject to be decorated much regarded; it is enough that the opportunity is created. Melodrama addresses the eye, and it attains an appropriate grace if it addresses it beautifully. It is here that the scene-painter comes in for his due share of praise.

In the scene which we this week present from the new melodrama, much credit is due to Mr. W. Gordon, or Mr. F. Lloyds, for the stage arrangements and adjuncts, and general pictorial effect. We are admitted to inspect the inside as well as the outside of old *Lesurques*' inn, and thus a double action, when necessary, can be exhibited, or a rapid change of action from one place to another accomplished with ease. In the higher drama, this would suggest a want of art; and yet the French, in some modern tragedies, "Valerie," for instance, have affected it as an additional means of effect. Such a work, of course, ought to disdain such means, and aim at beauties more proper to its purpose and its nature. With melodrama, however, these extrinsic contrivances are allowable. In the scene before us, the persons of the play pass in and out of the inn, and we need not be informed of what they do in either place; we see it readily, proceeding as in vision, and are spared words. At the moment chosen by our artist, old *Lesurques* has returned, after a brief absence from his inn, and sees *Dubosc*, whom, from his extraordinary personal resemblance, he mistakes for his son, actually engaged in the murder. He interferes, and receives from the villain a shot in the shoulder while in the act of recognising his features. In this recognition is, indeed, the final effect of the scene. It may be remarked that the character of the father is acted by Mr. Graham, one of our most careful and precise of actors, whose steady progress in his profession entitles him to high commendation. His interpretation of the situation was, in all respects, effective, without exaggeration.

In such situations the horror that naturally belongs to them is lost in the pictorial effect. It is as a picture, rather than as an action, that the scene is witnessed. All is brought as rapidly as possible into complete composition; and no sooner is this accomplished than the curtain falls.

#### HARROW SCHOOL.—THE SPEECH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 29, having been appointed for the annual delivery of the Speeches at Harrow School, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales honoured the institution with their presence.

The inhabitants of the village made a great display on the occasion. The arch on entering the village from the London road was adorned with evergreens, the regal crown, ciphers, &c., and in compliment to the Prince of Wales, the triple feathers. Many of the houses of the tradespeople were decorated with national flags, and the Harrow Printing office displayed in bold and tasteful type the Royal mottoes, "Treu und Fest," and "Ich Dien." At the School the gateway was hung with laurel, and the arms of the benevolent founder, as usual, formed a conspicuous object. The English ensigns floated on either side, and were supported by the national flags of France and America. From eleven o'clock until one—the hour at which the Speeches were announced to commence—the distinguished visitors arrived in rapid succession—Lord John Russell and family, the Earl of Harrowby, and Viscount Palmerston (who came on horseback), being among the early visitors.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and suite, including the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Waterpark, Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, and Mr. Gibbs, arrived precisely at half-past one o'clock, and at once proceeded to the School-room, where their Royal Highnesses were received by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan (the Head Master), and the Under Masters, the Rev. W. Oxenham, Mr. G. F. Harris, the Rev. B. H. H. Drury, the Rev. J. Simpkinson, the Rev. R. Middlemist, the Rev. E. H. Bradley, the Rev. T. H. Steel, the Rev. S. A. Pears, the Rev. F. Kendall, the Rev. G. C. Swayne, Mr. J. F. Maillier, Mr. W. J. Ball, &c.

Mr. W. Winkley (the vestry clerk) and Mr. Page, with bands, preceded the Head Master and the Royal visitors to the Speech Room, where a brilliant and highly distinguished company had congregated.

The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales sat on the right of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who, as Head Master, presided in front of the rostrum, and was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Visitor), the Marquis of Abercorn, the Rev. W. Cunningham, and Mr. Sotheron, M.P. (Governors).

The Speeches then commenced. The subjoined is the programme:—

Mr. sen.	Latin Alcaics.
Mr. sen.	<i>Natura ipsa de Immortalitate Animorum tacita judicat.</i>
Locock	from Lalla Rookh .. .. Moore.
Hudson	.. .. . Sophocles.
Earle, se.	.. .. . Letitia Oration for the Peel medal.
.. .. .	<i>Regit dictis Animas ac Pectora mulcet.</i>
.. .. .	.. .. . to the Red Republicans, February, 1849.)
Wigram, ma.	.. .. . Russia .. .. . Campbell.
Mr. Ellis, sen.	.. .. . Speech at Plymouth .. .. . Canning.
Sergeant	.. .. . Greek Prose for the Hope medal.
.. .. .	.. .. . Translation from Burke's Speech at Bristol.
Trotter, Maj.	.. .. . Caracacus .. .. . Mason.
Locock	.. .. . Aulus Didina .. .. .
Kenyon	.. .. . Latin Prose for the Gregory medal.
.. .. .	.. .. . from Macaulay's History of England.
Maclean, sen.	.. .. . Martius Galeotti .. .. . Sir W. Scott.
Harcourt, sen.	.. .. . Louis XI. .. .. .
Earle, sen.	.. .. . 1. English Essay.
Harcourt, sen.	.. .. . 2. English Essay.
.. .. .	.. .. . <i>Civilisation upon the Individual Character.</i>
.. .. .	.. .. . <i>Et de la Philosophie .. .. . Molière.</i>
Mr. Ashley, sen.	.. .. . Le Moine .. .. .
Hope, sen.	.. .. . M. Jou .. .. .
.. .. .	.. .. . Latin .. .. .
Chaplin, maj.	.. .. . Muster of the Guards .. .. . F. Lushington.
Hope, sen.	.. .. . Greek Lamb. .. .. .
.. .. .	.. .. . Translation from Shakespeare.
Sergeant	.. .. . Mr. Sner .. .. . Sheridan.
Digby	.. .. . Mr. Puff .. .. .
.. .. .	.. .. . Woodhouse, sen. Need Medal for Mathematics.
.. .. .	.. .. . McCall, Second Prize for Mathematic.
.. .. .	.. .. . Bothamley, prize for Euclid.
.. .. .	.. .. . Tollmach, prize for Arithmetic.
.. .. .	.. .. . Mr. Ashley, sen. Botfield Medal for Modern Languages.
.. .. .	.. .. . Waller, Ebrington Prize for Modern Languages.
1. Barnes	.. .. . Fifth Form Prizes for Latin Prose.
2. Harter	.. .. . Stuart, prize for Proficiency in Military Studies.
Sergeant	.. .. . English Poem.
.. .. .	.. .. . The Catcombs of Rome.

The speeches were admirably delivered, and proved highly creditable both to the masters and students. The clever speech of Messrs. Earle and Ashley, from Molière's comedy, was warmly applauded by the company. Messrs. Sergeant and Digby were also most encouragingly commended, as Mr. Sner and Mr. Puff. The list this year was longer than ordinary, owing to the new competition for Mr. Beriah Botfield's medal and Viscount Ebrington's prize, for proficiency in modern languages. It was the first year these honours had been open to competition. They were carried off by the Hon. Mr. Ashley (son of the Earl of Shaftesbury) and Mr. Waller. The Head Master having complimented the several successful scholars, awarded prizes in the usual manner; and this portion of the day's proceedings terminated. Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, it is almost needless to remark, were loudly cheered on descending from the speech-room; and Viscount Palmerston (an old Harrovian) obtained a large share of public applause. Lord J. Russell, the Bishop of St. David's, the American Minister, the Provost of Eton, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Bishop of Oxford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Sotheron, and Viscount Ebrington were cordially greeted as they retired.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, and the *de* of the company then repaired to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan's residence, where a déjeuner was laid out in the spacious dining-hall.

The Royal party left at twenty minutes to four o'clock, for London.

An elegant and massive silver salver has just been presented to the Rev. George Townsend Warner, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, on his resignation of the Assistant Mastership of Harrow School, by the pupils boarding in his house at the time of his leaving. The salver bears an inscription expressive of the esteem and confidence existing between Mr. Warner and his pupils. The plate is the design and workmanship of Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, Coventry-street.

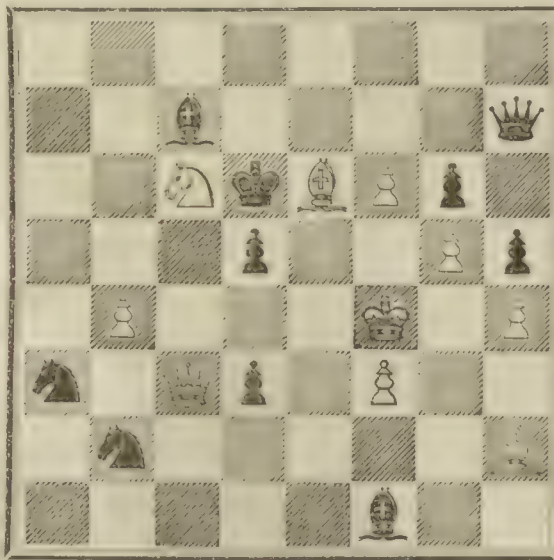
OUR COTTON FACTORIES.—The total number of factories in the United Kingdom is 1932, containing 21,000,000 of spindles, 249,627 power looms; employing 141,501 males, and 189,423 females. But this is not the total number, as it appears by the "Official Returns" that Messrs. John Bright, Brothers, who have two factories in Rochdale, and one near Manchester, refused to make the returns called for, and Messrs. Strutt, of Belper, in Derbyshire, also refused to make the returns.—*Irradiate Poole's Statistics of Commerce.*

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STRICKLANDS.—They were quite correct, but not received in time for notice last week.  
R. F. D., Lisbon.—You are wrong respecting Problem No. 531. Look at it once more.  
S. F. H.—It shall be examined.  
C. O. S. EOT.—1. Get the "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn. 2. Your Solution is defective.  
SIGMA, Dublin.—We will look the Game over, but the information you require had better be sought from the *Chess-players' Chronicle*—we have no space to give elementary instruction in the game.  
ONE DEEPLY INTERESTED, &c.—1. A Selection from the recently-discovered Games of the famous Calabrois, Greece, will shortly appear in our columns. 2. We cannot say.  
H. O. Queensdown.—No. 1 is poor; No. 2 makes a neat Enigma, and shall appear shortly.  
J. W. B., Trinity Coll. D.—Below our standard.  
CHIRURO, RUIS.—It has promise, but is somewhat too easy.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 540, by J. E. Rice, Stuttgart;  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 541, by Dorevon, Q.R., Sunderland, Czar, Omar, F.R. 8,  
D. D. Minnie, W. W. T. A., Jack of Shrewsbury, P. P. E. H., of Norwich, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Persius, F. E. Dorevon, Thiz, D. D., Jack of Shrewsbury, G. P., Delta, Omicron, are correct. All others are wrong.

##### PROBLEM No. 542 By E. A. M. M., of India. BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play first, and mate in five moves.

#### SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.

BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

##### CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

It was acutely observed by the late Ensign O'Doherty in his ninety-eight maxim, that "the reason why many important matters remain in obscurity and doubt is, that nobody has adopted the proper means for having them cleared up." This judicious remark on the part of the philosophic standard-bearer, appears to me to be most applicable to the present state of our information respecting the origin and progress of the game of Chess. Modern writers on the subject, with a few distinguished exceptions, merely repeat the puerile legends handed down to us by Carrera, Ruy Lopez, and Salvio—men, who, undoubtedly, were first-rate chess-players, but rather deficient in antiquarian accuracy. Since the times of those early luminaries of the South, two of our most eminent Orientalists, Dr. Hyde and Sir William Jones, both of Oxford, arrived at the conclusion that Chess was invented in India, and thence introduced into Persia and other Asiatic regions during the sixth century of our era. This view has been adopted, solely on its own intrinsic merits, by Mr. Francis Douce and Sir Frederick Madden in their more recent communications on the subject to the "Transactions of the Archaeological Society."

In the following papers, it is my intention to follow up to the utmost the path already pointed out by the Orientalists of Oxford. I happen to possess sources of information, which to my predecessors were either altogether inaccessible, or imperfectly known. I think I can clearly show that the game originated in India, and nowhere else. I do not mean to say that I can intimate anything like the precise time when, or spot where, the invention took place; nor is this at all requisite for the investigation. In fact, many of our noblest discoveries, even of comparatively recent date, are still involved in obscurity. We know not to a certainty who it was that first applied the magnetic needle, so as to serve as a guide to the adventurous mariner across the pathless surface of the mighty deep. The art of printing with moveable types—an art by which the secrets of the remote past are transmitted to the remotest future—is little more than four centuries old, yet are we still in a state of uncertainty as to the precise time when, the place where, and the person by whom, this divine discovery was made. This much, however, we may safely say, that the art had its birth near the banks of the Rhine, either at Strasbourg or Mainz, or still lower down; for be it known that Haerlem also has respectable claims to the invention. On the other hand, if any one were to assert, as in the case of Chess, that printing originated among the Scythian shepherds or the Arabs of the Desert, the idea would at once be scouted by all people of sense. In the former case, we have ample historical evidence to rely on; in the latter, we should have none; and, therefore, we should reject the whole as mere conjecture.

Precisely, in like manner, we have ample historical evidence, native and foreign, that Chess was invented in India, but not a single reliable scrap, tending to prove that it was either invented or known in any other country previously. It may be asked, then—how came so many writers to ascribe the invention to so many other countries? The answer is simple: it resulted from their error of judgment—and the causes of such error are worth noticing. In the first place, the Greeks had a rude and primitive game played on a board by means of pebbles called *petteia* or *pepsi*, which bore as much resemblance to Chess as the ancient ship *Argo* did to the finest of our screw-steamers now ploughing the same dark-blue waters beyond the Symplegades as far as the shores of Colchis. Then the Romans had two distinct games, something like our backgammon and draughts, derived, as is believed, from the Grecian, and generally called "Ludus Latruncularum," or "Ludus Calculorum;" but nothing approaching Chess. Well, during the middle ages whilst Latin was the written language of Europe, when a writer had occasion to mention the game of Chess, we find that to save himself trouble, he used the unwarrantable term "Ludus Latruncularum," taking it for granted that it was identical with the game of the Romans. By-and-by, when the modern languages of Europe became a little formed, and translations from the Classics began to be made for the use of the people at large, the "Ludus Latruncularum" was generally translated as "the game of Chess;" in order to give the thing the greater dignity. Now, we here see one error re-act upon another, so as to multiply itself beyond any assignable limit, the refutation of which would be mere waste of time.

In the second place, a host of writers of respectable abilities have, each according to his own preconceived notions (founded absolutely on nothing), attributed the paternity of Chess to various nations and tribes who, themselves, never laid any claim to the honour. For example—one man writes a quarto to prove that Chess was invented by the Scythian shepherds—nobody knows how long ago; and, in the course of time, communicated to Palamedes, at the siege of Troy, who quietly took to himself the honour of the invention. All this is sheer hallucination. Who were the Scythian shepherds? Why, they were the fathers of the savage Cossacks. Had he taken the Chaldean shepherds instead, there would be a little less absurdity in the matter: but the Scythian shepherds! this is too ridiculous. Another writer insists that Chess was invented either at Babylon or Palmyra—I forget which—because the Queen has such great power in the game. This is the greatest dreamer of the whole host. He evidently did not know that the word *Queen* was never heard of in Oriental Chess; and even if she were, the piece so called by us was one of the weakest on the board, even in Europe, till the beginning of the sixteenth century. Another will have it that Chess was invented by the Arabs; and that our word "*check*," is derived from the Arab Sheikh. Now we know well that the Arabs, never, to this day, used the word *Sheikh* at all. They received the game from the Persians, and have retained the original word *Shah*. Finally, another writer of higher qualifications than all the rest put together, tries hard to confer the honour on the Persians, an honour to which not one

single author of that nation lays claim. I pass over the pretensions of the Irish, the Welsh, and the Jews, as "matters well worthy of confirmation," to use an expression borrowed from our Transatlantic cousins.

It is evident, then, that these two causes, to which others might be added, have tended to render the history of Chess an inextricable labyrinth. An ordinary writer intending to give a popular lecture on the subject, is compelled, as it were, to give the following stereotype paragraph, or something like it, in commencing his discourse:—"Some historians have referred the invention of Chess to the philosopher Xerxes; others to the Grecian Prince Palamedes; some to the brothers Lydo and Tyrrhene; and others, again, to the Egyptians. The Chinese, the Hindoos, the Persians, the Arabians, the Irish, the Welsh, the Araucanians, the Jews, the Scythians; and, finally, their fair Majesties Semiramis and Zenobia also prefer their claims to be considered as the originators of Chess. But the testimonies of writers in general prove nothing except the remote antiquity of the game."

Now if, instead of echoing each other, writers were to reflect for a moment on what they are saying, or rather repeating, they would soon find theirs is far from being the proper course "for having the matter cleared up," supposing charitably that such is their object. A brief inquiry after the truth would convince them that the "philosopher Xerxes," and the "brothers Lydo and Tyrrhene," were, like Mrs. Harris, persons of questionable existence, the mere myth of some jovial mediæval monk, probably conjured up under such inspiration as might have resulted from a good cup of wine. They would have found, moreover, that there is not a particle of evidence that either the Grecian Prince Palamedes, or any other Grecian Prince or peasant of ancient times, knew anything of Chess; and that neither the Persians nor the Egyptians ever did possess or prefer any claim whatever to the invention. Finally, they would find, on a very small degree of reflection, that the presumed antiquity of Chess among the Irish, the Welsh, the Jews, the Cherokees, and all other such enlightened and civilised communities, is nothing else than "the baseless fabric of a vision."

If we calmly inquire into facts, setting aside all foolish prejudices and partialities, we shall find that the history of Chess divides itself into three distinct periods. The first is that of the ancient Hindoo game, called Chaturanga, in which the moves and powers of all the pieces employed (with one exception) were the same as they are at this day. The origin of this game is lost in the fathomless abyss of remote antiquity; but there can be no question, as we shall afterwards show, that it was invented in India. The board consisted then, as it does now, of sixty-four squares. The game was played by four persons, each having a King, a Rook, a Knight, and, lastly, a Bishop (then represented by a Ship), together with four Pawns. The two opposite players were allied against the other two, and the moves were decided by the turn of an oblong die having four faces marked with the numbers two, three, four, and five; the two and five being opposites, as were the three and four. The very simplicity and imperfection of this game furnish the best possible proofs of its originality. Its duration may have been three to four thousand years before the sixth century of our era.

The second, or mediæval period, in the history of Chess, occupies one thousand years—that is, from the sixth to the sixteenth century of our era. At the commencement of this period the improvement made in the game is very decided. The board and the powers of the pieces still remain the same, but the two allied forces have each united on one side of the board, whilst the adversaries have done the same on the other. One of the allied Kings then becomes a subordinate piece, called *Farzin*, or *Wazir*—i.e., counsellor or minister—with only half the power that he had previously possessed as an independent Sovereign. At the same time the Rook is transferred to the corner of the board, and the Bishop to the place he now occupies. Finally, the die is dismissed, and the whole game is reduced to a pure trial of mental power and intellectual skill.

The third, or modern period, commences with the sixteenth century. The change made here consists, first, in extending the power of the Bishop, allowing him to command the whole diagonal, instead of every third square, as formerly; secondly, in giving the Queen the enormous power of the Rook and Bishop combined; and, lastly, in allowing the Pawns to advance one or two squares at pleasure, at the first move. To these improvements we may add that of casting the King, either according to the Italian method or that of the Anglo-French school. It is just probable that our go-ahead posterity will introduce some further modifications—such, for instance, as giving the Queen the additional power of the Knight. This, like our modern improvements in the implements of war, will tend to shorten the duration of a game, "a consummation," sometimes, "most devoutly to be wished."

It is now time to finish this rambling chapter. In my next it will be my task to describe, more minutely than has yet been done in any modern language, the very ancient Hindoo game of Chaturanga, a game which has been hitherto entirely misunderstood, owing to the inaccurate account of it given in the early volumes of the "Asiatic Researches." Be it known, at the same time, that I do not herein claim unto myself any extraordinary degree of merit. The task is much easier for me at the present day, than it must have been to Sir William Jones in his time. He had, most probably, a single and imperfect manuscript to work upon; whereas I have the choice of two printed texts, besides sundry other minor advantages which it were needless to enumerate.

#### GREAT CHESS GATHERING IN LIVERPOOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Northern and Midland Chess Association was held at the Exhibition Rooms, on the 23rd and 24th ult.

Among the gentlemen assembled, in addition to the chief members of the Liverpool Club, which now numbers seventy strong, we noticed Sir John Blunden, Bart., one of the best players in Ireland; Mr. Staunton; M. De Riviere, the Hon. Secretary of the Paris Chess Circle; Herr Lowenthal, the well-known Hungarian player; the Rev. S. Burnell, of Wyndick Priory; Mr. Morecroft, and Mr. Harden, of Rock Ferry; and Messrs. Kipping, Ralli, and Kyman, the leading amateurs of Manchester. At an early hour on the opening day, the majority of the chess-boards were in requisition, and many interesting contests took place.

At three o'clock on the following day the President, having been voted to the chair, Mr. Staunton proceeded to lay before the meeting the alterations in the Laws of Chess, which Messrs. Von Jaenisch, Von Heydebrand, and himself considered to be desirable.

Mr. Staunton commenced the subject by observing that, at the last meeting of the Association, he had taken occasion to allude to the defects and inconsistencies of our present Chess statutes, and to urge upon the members who did him the honour to listen to his views, the expediency of adopting some means to obtain a complete revision of the laws, so that they might be applicable to all probable cases of dispute, and form a fixed and uniform code of rules for the government of Chess-players in every nation of the civilised world. Mr. Staunton then read the resolution passed at the previous meeting at Manchester, which empowered him to enter into correspondence with M. Von Jaenisch and Von Heydebrand, the two most eminent Chess authors on the Continent; and remarked:—"In obedience to that resolution, I immediately put myself in communication with those gentlemen; and the result has been all that you could desire. Impressed with the necessity of remodelling our present very imperfect Chess laws, M. Von Jaenisch and Von Heydebrand were no sooner apprised of the movement made in this country, than, with an earnestness and cordiality which entitle them to the gratitude of every Chess amateur, they devoted themselves to the task they had been solicited to undertake; and I have now the pleasure to present to the meeting the fruits of their labours. On the part of Mr. Von Jaenisch, we have been favoured by a treatise on the laws, more comprehensive and evincing more research than any production of the kind yet written; and on the part of Mr. Von Heydebrand, I have before me a brochure less voluminous, but perhaps of fully equal practical utility." After entering at some length into the subject of his own contribution to the tripartite work, which, he trusted, would appear in conjunction with the pamphlets of his coadjutors in a single volume during the present year, Mr. S. went on to say:—"Before proceeding to give you an abstract of the corrections which we propose to submit to the judgment of the Chess community, it is but just to my colleagues and myself to assure you that these alterations have not been ventured without long consideration and a great amount of hard reading. Our endeavour has been to acquire an accurate knowledge of the ancient moves and powers of the Chessmen. To ascertain as nearly as the accessible works of the period would permit, when that remarkable change in the moves, &c., took place, which gave us the present game; and, finally, to trace from the earliest works extant on the game in Europe, the different laws or rules which have been established from time to time in various countries to regulate the players. In the attainment of this indispensable information many works now obsolete have been carefully consulted, and a vast amount of time and mental labour, not always with commensurate results, has been expended." After enumerating the ancient works to which attention had been paid, Mr. Staunton confessed his own labours with respect to them had been considerably lightened by a discovery, as remarkable as it was interesting, of several invaluable MSS. on Chess, which had enabled him to settle many long-controverted points, and correct many erroneous impressions regarding the old laws and usages of the game. (An account of these new-found treasures was given in our last.) Mr. S. proceeded to enumerate those clauses in the received laws to which his own, and the attention of his coadjutors had been especially directed, and at the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks having been accorded him by acclamation, the majority of guests adjourned to an entertainment provided for them at the Adelphi Hotel. The next meeting of the Association, it was understood, would be at Leamington.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At a dinner given by the Emperor of Austria to his newly-appointed Generals, Hess, Schlick, Clam, &c., his Majesty proposed one single toast—"The health of his Majesty the Sultan."

The Senate of Hamburg has approved of the decision of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, that the last Russian loan shall not be officially quoted at the Bourse.

His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.B., who has been *en congé* in this country during the last twelve months, arrived at the British Embassy at Florence on the 28th ult.

The arrivals of specie last week were again very heavy, amounting to about £850,000, of which one half was silver.

The sign of the "Omer Pacha" has been adopted for a large beer-shop, about to be opened near the Infantry Barracks, Windsor.

The railway calls for July amount to £1,190,163, nearly all of which is on account of foreign companies, in which the interest of English capitalists is not known.

The insurance losses on American shipping during the last nine months have averaged over one million of dollars per month.

The Liverpool magistrates are trying a new plan to stop robberies at night—they have ordered the police to lock up all known thieves found abroad after sunset.

Government are about to appoint teachers of practical science in Ireland, in connection with the "Museum of Industry and Geology," under the superintendence of Sir Robert Kane. They are to lecture in the provinces.

A person residing in New York has presented a memorial to the Senate, claiming to have invented a battering-ram of such force, that thirteen of them are capable of defending the coast from Passamaquoddy to the Rio Grande.

It is rumoured that the young King of Portugal is not unlikely to offer his hand to the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

The merchants and brokers engaged in the tobacco trade have agreed that business shall cease in future at two o'clock on Saturdays.

The Bernese Government is negotiating with the Legislature of New South Wales for the emigration of some inhabitants of this canton to the latter country.

The declared value of our exports for the month ending the 5th June, was £8,422,196; being an increase of £1,900,000 over the corresponding month of last year. For the five months ending 5th June, the amount is £40,425,689; or £5,330,000 more than in 1853.

During the last fortnight 8000 letters for the English fleet, have passed through Danzig.

The *Persian* steamer, with the monster metallic cable intended for the electric communication between Spezzia, Corsica, and Sardinia, arrived at Genoa on the 30th ult.

The India, China, and Australian mail, via Marseilles, will not be made up in London until the 10th inst. The *Candia* cannot be got ready in time to take out the above mail from Southampton, and the *Tagus* steamer has been substituted.

So great a number of vipers have appeared this year in the department of the Côte-d'Or, that the Prefect has issued an order, according a premium of 25c. for every one destroyed.

The governor of Monmouth gaol has been apprehended on a charge of embezzling money. The amount of his defalcations is said to be £2000.

Within the last month, seventeen suicides have been committed in Berlin, many of them owing to gambling losses.

It was stated in the House of Lords last week, on the authority of Lord Coke, that a marriage had once been set aside because the husband had upon one occasion stood godfather to the second cousin of his wife.

A letter from Cairo states that the harvest this year has been very abundant, and that Egypt will be able, if necessary, to supply Europe with a considerable quantity of corn.

At the present moment there are seven cardinal's hats at the disposal of the Pope, and an eighth is likely to be soon vacant by the death, which is daily expected, of the Archbishop of Braga.

The total emigration from Liverpool during last quarter was 84,230; compared with 74,641 in the corresponding quarter of last year, this shows an increase in the number of emigrants of 9583.

A letter from Rome says:—"The Abbé Lucien Bonaparte has lately received the tuncure from the hands of Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the Propaganda."

The fruit crop in France this year is said to be one of the most abundant ever seen; the peach, almond, pear, and apple-trees are literally bending under the weight of the fruit. Cherries have been an absolute drug; and enormous quantities of them have been bought for the Paris and London markets.

Lord Maidstone has issued an address to the electors of Cambridge, offering himself as a candidate for the representation of their borough as soon as the writs are issued.

The Orange River Free State has adopted the Dutch language as the current language in its Courts of Justice and Public offices.

The consumption of tea has increased since the reduction of the duty. In the five months ended the 5th June, the quantity entered for home consumption was 26,085,578 lbs.; against 22,945,318 lbs. last year.

The *Cape Town Mail* states that orders have been received to send home, immediately, the whole of the military forces stationed in that colony, with the exception of the Cape Corps and one regiment to remain in Cape Town.

The number of visitors to Hampton Court Palace in 1853 was 180,753; being about half the number who appeared in 1851; but, as compared with the number in 1852, there is an increase of 7000.

The value of last year's potato crop far exceeded the highest amount ever before raised off a similar aggregate of soil in Ireland.

The receipts of Prussian joint-stock railways for the month of January amounted to 5,220,000 thalers, showing an increase of 1,100,000 over the same period of last year.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury has been prorogued by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the 20th of July.

The Governor of Gibraltar reports to the Duke of Newcastle that the temporary quarantine, imposed by him in February last, has been raised.

The cholera is making serious ravages in several parts of France, and especially in the departments of the Aube and the Upper Marne. There are no less than fifteen departments affected by the disease.

The number of wrecks in June amounted to 96 ships. The records for April and May contained a list of 200 ships, making a total of 296 losses in the three months.

The *New York Courier and Inquirer*, speaking of the Fishery Treaty, says it is not unlikely that the southern senators will insist upon a clause for the restitution of fugitive slaves now in Canada, and the practical extension of the Fugitive Slave Act to those provinces.

The misunderstanding which occurred between the Earl of Erroll and his Colonel has been amicably arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, and Lord Erroll has returned to his duties.

For many years past there has not been so hopeful a prospect of an abundant harvest in Ireland as that which is now fast ripening to maturity.

The town of Bradford is threatened with great scarcity of water in the event of July proving a dry month. The main source of supply is only yielding about one-third of the quantity usually required by the town.

Last week the Civil Tribunal in Paris was called upon to pronounce interdiction, on the ground of insanity, in the case of Paul de Saint-Pierre, son of the author of "Paul and Virginia."

The section of the railway from Antwerp to Rotterdam, having been completed from Antwerp to Breda, was opened last week with great ceremony. A grand dinner was given on the occasion.

Upwards of 7000 persons pressed into the palace at Berlin, on the 27th and 28th ult., to gaze at the marriage *trousseau* of Princess Louise, whose nuptials were to be celebrated on the following day.

The *Messaggero*, of Modena, announces that M. Gabbi, the judge who was stabbed in the streets of Parma some days ago, is out of danger.

Mr. Fagan, a Sheffield cutler, having forwarded a case of razors for Sir Charles Napier, as a mark of admiration, the Admiral, in acknowledging the receipt of the Sheffield blades, says, "It was not before they were wanted, as mine are none of the best."

The scarcity of seamen in the merchant service is severely felt in New York, many vessels having been detained. Secretary Dobbin proposes to increase the wages of seamen in the navy, in order to increase the number of enlistments.

The Earl of Albemarle, in a letter to the farmers of Norfolk, advises them to grow flax rather than wheat, as they will, thereby, realise double the profit which grain yields.

The *Univers* publishes a long letter from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, expressing his sympathy for the Archbishop of Friburg, and enclosing an order for 500*fr.* towards the subscription "in aid of the persecuted church of Friburg."

There have been four cases of cholera in the *Duke of Wellington*, in the Baltic. Two died in the hospital ship, one recovered on board the *Duke*, and one is recovering in the hospital ship.

## THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.

The last Exhibition of the Society took place in the Gardens in the Regent's Park, on Wednesday; when the show of flowers and fruit was remarkably fine.

Among the objects of attraction was a Fern Case, exhibited by Mrs. Ruscombe Wollen, of Chepstow Villas, Bayswater. The interior of the



NEW FERN CASE.

case represents a small serpentine rivulet, on which mosses and a collection of the choicest foreign ferns luxuriate in an atmosphere abundantly supplied with moisture. One of the most interesting features in this design, is that it affords, without trouble or difficulty, a pleasing pursuit for a sitting-room, especially in the winter months, when all other vegetation is in a dormant state; since this case exhibits the seasons of spring and summer. Mrs. Wollen has also designed an aquarium, containing marine plants, similar to those in the Gardens of the Zoological Society.

At the Exhibition on Wednesday the fruit was magnificent. The peaches, grapes, strawberries, and pines were predominant in beauty and growth. The display of cut roses was fine, and nothing could exceed the brilliant and diversified perfection of the pelargoniums. The orchids were truly splendid. This last exhibition would have proved one of the most attractive of the season, but for the heavy rain. The gardens are in excellent order, and exquisite taste is shown in their arrangement.

Among the visitors were the Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Ladies Enfield, C. Stirling, De Tabley, Rokeby, C. Cavendish, Clark, M'Farlane, Goldsmid, Petters, Buchan, C. Barrington, Marshall, Grattan, Clayton, East, Brook, Campbell, Bayley, and Evans; Lord Rokeby, Lord Sondes, the Bishop of

Darham, Archdeacon Jones, Baron Goldsmid, Miss B. Coates; the Spanish, Greek, and Brazilian Ambassadors; and the Indian Princes Gholam Mahomed Dhu-l-p Sing, Ranjeet Sing, &c. The gold medals, which were numerous, were awarded to Mr. May, Mr. Williams, Mr. Speed, Mr. Woolly, Mr. Green, Messrs. Fraser, Mr. Frost, Messrs. Rolleston, Mr. Hume, Mr. Gilham, Mr. Gedney, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Holder, and Mr. Ewen. The usual military bands were in attendance.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## FORMATION OF A CHANNEL SQUADRON.

A formidable Channel squadron is ordered to be formed immediately, and placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Berkeley, C.B., Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty. The ships to compose it are to assemble as soon as possible at Spithead. We have enough ships at home to form a new powerful squadron, and the only difficulty in the way will be that of manning them. This difficulty will, however, we believe, be got over. There has been a little relaxation of late in the endeavour to enrol men; but, if energetic measures be again adopted, we anticipate they will succeed. The following ships are available for the Channel squadron:—

Guns.	Stationed at.	Guns.	Stationed at.
Royal Albert, screw .. 121	Sheerness	Wellington .. 72	Chatham
Waterloo .. 120	Sheerness	Indefatigable .. 50	Devonport
Royal William .. 120	Devonport	Curacoa, screw .. 28	Portsmouth
St. Vincent .. 104	Portsmouth	Dantless, screw .. 23	Portsmouth
Impregnable .. 104	Plymouth	Ternant, screw .. 24	Portsmouth
Algiers, screw .. 91	Spithead	Hornet, screw .. 16	Woolwich
Hannibal, screw .. 91	Sheerness	Harrier, screw .. 16	Portsmouth
Powerful .. 81	Portsmouth	Conway .. 26	Cork
Calcutta .. 81	Sheerness	Swallow, screw .. 8	Portsmouth
Formidable .. 84	Sheerness	Sphinx, piddle .. 6	Portsmouth
Colossus, screw .. 60	Portsmouth		

The above are exclusive of small craft, and, with the exception of the *Curacoa*, *Harrier*, and *Swallow*, are all in commission.

The 2nd Royal North British Dragoons, or Scots Greys, left Nottingham on Monday. The occasion of their departure excited great enthusiasm in the town, and it was calculated that 30,000 persons were present. On reaching the centre of the market-square they were met by a civic procession from the Exchange, headed by Mr. Keckless, the Mayor, and Mr. Mundella, the Sheriff, and which consisted of the magistrates, Town-council, the municipal officers, many of the principal townsmen, and by all the corporation servants in their ancient livery, bearing the mace and other insignia. They bade a cordial farewell to the regiment, which immediately afterwards marched for Liverpool to embark on board the *Simla*.

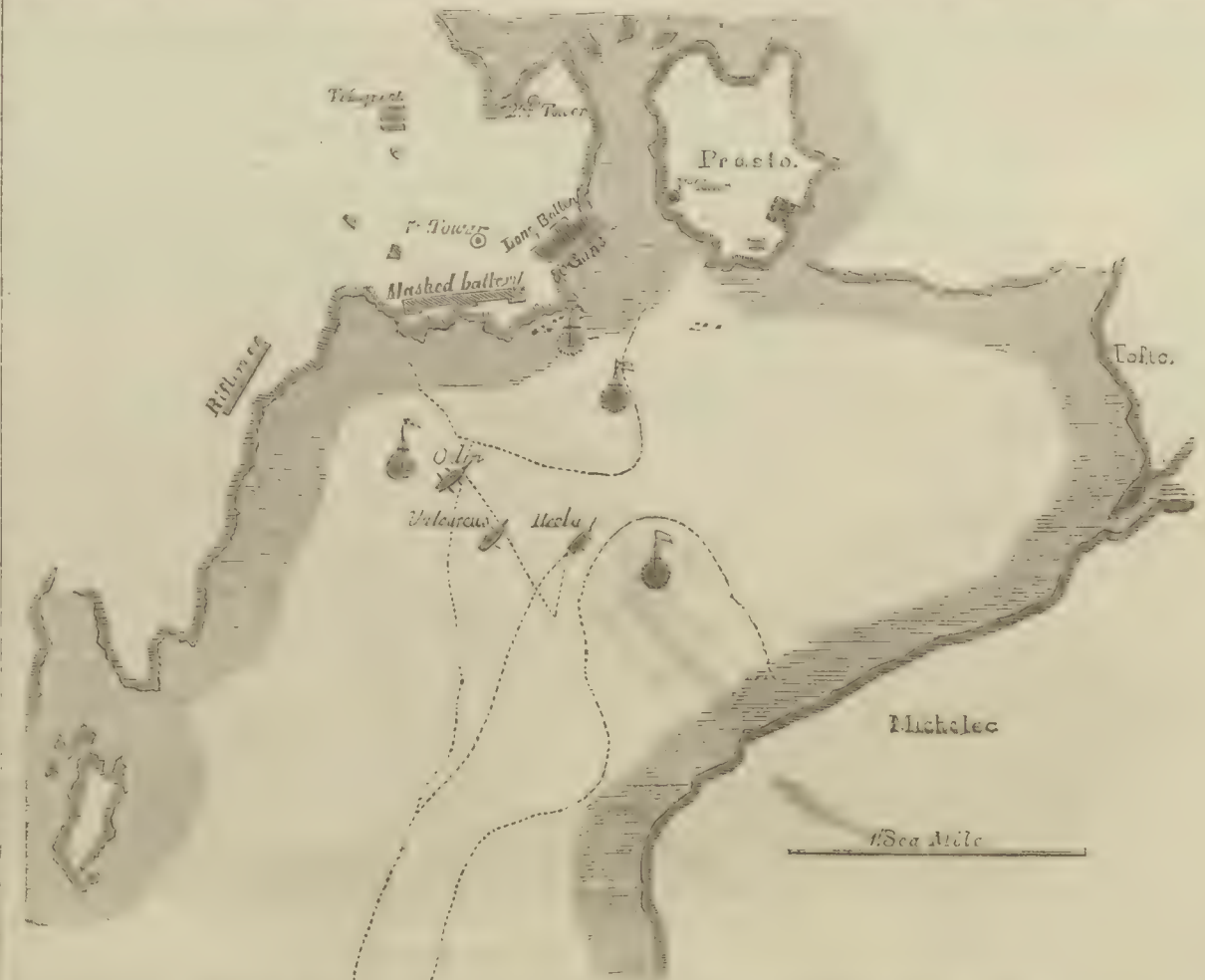
The Royal mail-steamer *Orinoco* is being prepared for sea, to take out a regiment of infantry, and two Peninsular and Oriental steam-ships *Himalaya* and *Simla*; and the General Screw Steam Shipping Company's steamer *Prince*, have also been chartered by Government. The whole of these steamers are to be got ready without delay. Thirteen waggons full of musket ball-cartridges (weighing about sixty tons), and other military stores, have arrived at Southampton for shipment to the East. The destination of the troops to be sent out by the *Orinoco*, *Himalaya*, *Prince*, and *Simla*, is not known, but it is understood the steamers are to proceed direct to Constantinople, there to receive orders as to their final destination, which is supposed to be a port in the Crimea, for the purpose of co-operating with the land and sea forces now in the Black Sea, in a combined attack on Sebastopol.

## BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT BOMARSUND.

(From a Correspondent in the Baltic Fleet.)

On the morning of the 21st ult. (*Odin* being in company), we fell in with the *Hecla*, Captain Hall, off Logsear Lighthouse, to the southward of the Aland Isles, and immediately proceeded, in order of battle, through the intricate channels leading to Bomarsund; pilots having been previously procured by Captain Hall, they being masters of vessels captured by him among the islands, who agreed to pilot the ships in, on the promise of their vessels being restored.

At 1 p.m. beat to quarters, and cleared for action; the men remaining at their guns, ready to clear the woods, if riflemen should be concealed. At 4.45 the ship's company having had supper, they were again called to their quarters. One unfortunate occurrence took place: a man belonging to the *Odin* fell overboard; and, though the ship was going slowly, and every exertion made to save him, they were ineffectual, and the poor fellow met with a watery grave. At 4.50 the *Hecla*, whilst proceeding through the Narrows, fired the first shot, into a thick jungle; and, shortly after, another; at the same time hoisting the white ensign at the main—the pre-concerted signal to commence the engagement. A large round fort on a hill, with two tiers of guns casemated, now appeared in sight; and, in a few minutes more, a second, similar to the first, on a hill to the right, with a long semi-circular battery (also with two tiers of guns casemated) on the beach below it; also a third round fort, like the others, on an island to the right. The *Hecla* fired a few shot from her long guns, which, at first, fell short; but, as we continued slowly to close the batteries, she soon threw a shell over the long fort, and the fire now became general with shot and shell, some of which pitched over, but most fell short of this fort, which now opened fire on us; their shot, however, fell a great distance short of the mark; and we continued to fire away, at a distance of about 2000 yards, passing and re-passing one another, until six, when a small masked battery at the point of the wood to the left opened a smart flanking fire to us as we stood across, and a heavy fire from field-pieces, with Horse Artillery, and Minié rifles. We immediately returned the compliment, pouring in a rapid fire of shot and shell, apparently with great effect, as many of the shell burst



PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AND POSITIONS OF THE SHIPS AT BOMARSUND, JUNE 21ST, 1854



## BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND.



RIFLEMEN. MASKED BATTERY. "HECLA."

1st ROUND FORT.

"VALOROUS."

VILLAGE OF BOMARSUND.

directly over the battery; but we soon found we had a rather more formidable enemy to contend with than we at first suspected, many of their shot striking our hull, and rifle bullets falling thick all round us. About this time an unburst shell pitched on the quarter-deck of the *Hecla*, which an officer (Mr. Lucas) standing by, regardless of the danger, picked up and threw overboard, to the admiration of every one. At 7 the fire from the guns in the wood ceased, but we continued ours, as the riflemen were not yet silenced. At 7.30 ceased firing into the wood, as we were now out of range of their rifles, and recommenced the cannonade at the long fort, and the round one on the left; both of them returning it at intervals, but nearly all falling short. At 9 anchored by signal, in order of battle—*Hecla* on the right, with springs

on the cables, within range, and kept up a steady and well-directed fire at the long fort. 9.45, *Hecla* made signal, "Well done, *Valorous*;" our shell falling well and rapidly. At the same time a fire burst out behind the centre of the long fort, which was immediately followed by three hearty British cheers, and the firing continued with renewed exertions, using Moorsom's shell. The main-deck guns, being out of range, were not used; but the 10-inch told with great effect, and soon a second fire burst out, to the right of the first, and spread rapidly. At 11.15 all the fuzes being expended, we kept up the fire with round shot; those from the batteries on the hill falling over us, some of them evidently red hot from the noise they made when falling into the water. 12.50, ceased firing by signal, and gave three hearty cheers, the fires increasing

rapidly. We then weighed, steamed through the narrows, and anchored about ten miles from the scene of action. We are now at Grisselham. *Hecla* and *Odin* have returned to the fleet. The loss on board our ships was very slight: *Hecla*, one wounded (slightly); *Valorous*, none; *Odin*, two wounded (not seriously).

Captain Hall received on the 22nd an order to join Admiral Napier, from which circumstance some decisive operation was supposed to be contemplated.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of July 4, states that "Bomarsund was again bombarded on the 26th and 27th June. The fortifications were half destroyed. The Russians were transporting the stores from Bomarsund to Gelaby."



2nd ROUND FORT.

LONG FORT, 80 GUNS.

"ODIN."

3rd ROUND FORT.

## THE CITY OF ABO.

Abo is the most ancient city in Finland; its history being coeval with the reign of Eric the Saint, that is from about 1150 to 1160, the period at which Christianity was first introduced into that wild region. The Castle is as ancient as the town, and can boast of having more than once arrested the onward march of the Russian armies. It is now used as a prison, and is garrisoned by half a battalion of infantry. The Cathedral of Abo is highly interesting, not on account of its external appearance, which is coarse and heavy, but partly for its interior, which is of three epochs, and, still more, on account of its having been

the cradle of Christianity in Finland; this being the spot where the first Episcopal chair was instituted; for many centuries the first families in Finland were buried here also, and the chapels are filled with their monuments.

The streets of Abo have a desolate appearance, on account of their great width and the low style of building, which has prevailed ever since the great fire of 1827, which destroyed two-thirds of the old city. Previous to that catastrophe it had a flourishing port and a well-attended University. Its trade is now very much reduced; and its University, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1630, has been removed to Helsingfors, the Russian capital of Finland. Although the city does

not contain more than 14,000 inhabitants, it covers as much ground as Dresden, owing to the wideness of the streets, and the scattered style of building. Abo is celebrated in history as the spot on which the relations between Russia and Sweden were settled in 1745. Here, too, Alexander and Bernadotte concluded that treaty which arrayed Sweden against France, and placed the father of the present Swedish King in the anomalous position of fighting against his own countrymen.

A recent letter from Stockholm states that no vessel of any kind or nation is allowed to enter Abo, the authorities being afraid of the arrival of intelligence injurious to Russian interests. Not less than thirty one gun-boats are now ready and manned in Abo harbour.



ABO, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH



## THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

[ALTHOUGH the news conveyed by the Electric Telegraph renders of comparatively little importance the statement of the main facts from the seat of war, the following letter from our Special Correspondent on the Danube will be found to be full of interest, and to contain details by the aid of which the late telegraphic news becomes more intelligible.]

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, June 4th, 1854.

The siege of Silistria is prosecuted by the Russians with a vigour proportioned to their desire of getting the place in their possession previous to the concentration of the Allies. I passed through Varna on the 2nd inst., and found the Light Division of the British force encamped outside the lines, and expecting to move at a moment's notice. Although the French were only represented by a corps of Sappers and Miners, quarters had been prepared for several thousand men; and the words "Armée Française," chalked upon the best houses, had proved the foresight of the commissariat in securing beforehand every available corner. Two piers have been built in an incredibly short space of time; and on the day of my arrival the horses and men of Lord Cardigan's regiment, the 8th Hussars, were landed. The port was most animated—boats gliding about in such numbers as had never before been seen in the bay, and English soldiers being towed to land alternately by British tars and French or Turkish sailors. The first ships, containing the Canrobert divisions, were entering the harbour as I left for Schumla. On the road to Devna a detachment of Sappers and Miners were making the road fit for artillery, and had nearly completed their task. It may be expected that the Allies will have a force shortly concentrated, ready to relieve Silistria.

Since the last accounts I wrote, the Russians have continued to assault the Arab Tabia, an outwork of considerable extent, against which they are now making regular approaches—sad experience having proved to them the impossibility of carrying it by assault. On the 2nd of June two mines were exploded by the enemy, who had prepared their storming parties for an assault on the outworks; but the mines were ill laid, and exploded in such a way as to kill and wound several Russians, without destroying any essential part of the fortifications. The Turks, seeing the mishap of the enemy, sallied out and killed several men.

It is to be regretted that, during the course of these proceedings, a most serious loss has been suffered by the Turks. Mussa Pacha, whose house had been a special mark during the whole of the siege, was killed in a passage leading from his room, by the explosion of a shell. Mussa Pacha, who had been frequently remonstrated with on the imprudence of staying in a house which was the mark of the enemy's shells, had obstinately refused to retire from it.

There is good news from the army of Little Wallachia. Skender, who had advanced from Krawna, eight leagues on the road to Slatina, was met by a regiment of Paskiewitsch Hussars, 400 Cossacks, and four field pieces. He had with him a regiment of cavalry, some Irregulars, and no guns. He charged the enemy with tremendous vigour, scattered them, took the four guns and 100 prisoners, and left 500 Russians either killed or wounded on the field.

June 14.

The siege of Silistria continues to be the event of the present campaign. In every sense it is a remarkable episode in the war. For upwards of

thirty days the Russians have expended their energies in vain attacks against an outwork of the smallest dimensions. The Arab Tabia, against which they made approaches similar to those required by a fortress of the largest size, is a mere redoubt of earth, mounting five guns, and defended by 400 men, who are relieved every forty-eight hours. Such outworks are usually stormed without the necessity of regular approaches; but the Russians have failed in the assaults which they have made; whilst the imperfect method of their advance has caused them to suffer enormous losses. The mines which they have laid have recoiled upon themselves, and the number of lives which they have sacrificed is immense. It is evident, therefore, that, however strong the Russians may be in manœuvring their armies upon the field, their knowledge of regular sieges is by no means perfect. Whatever may be the fate of the Arab Tabia, which I fear cannot much longer hold out, the Russians will still have the main body of the place to carry after they have taken it. I believe there is no record of a redoubt holding out for weeks against an enemy whose parallels are

stant discharge of Minié rifles, and a hail of balls and shells of every kind. The conduct of the besieged has been admirable. The town in its whole extent is under the fire of the enemy; the steeple of one of the mosques has a hole knocked through it by a gun-shot, and still stands erect. The inhabitants have all abandoned their houses, and live under ground, so that little or no damage is done to human life by the volleys of shells which are fired into the place.

A few days since a flag of truce was sent in by the Russians, and the bearer came to complain that the conduct of the Turkish Irregulars was contrary to the rules of civilised warfare. They had been seen parading on the end of their lances the heads of some Russians killed in the various encounters of the last few weeks. The Commander of the Irregulars replied that such was the custom of the corps, and that the Russians were at liberty to do the same to all the Bashi-bozouks they might catch. This answer, if it be true, and it was given to me by very good authority, shows what sort of men are these Irregulars. I, for my part, hope that when those celebrated chiefs, Yousouf and Beatson, come to discipline these



SIR EDMUND LYONS, G.C.B., REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE BRITISH FLEET, IN THE BLACK SEA—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)



CIRCASSIAN PRISONERS BROUGHT IN @ SCHUMLA.



corps, they will succeed in putting an end to the barbarities which they commit. Yousoof, who has organised French Mussulman Irregulars, and Beaton, who has had much experience with these in the service of England, are not likely to tolerate the exhibition of human heads upon pike staves.

Whilst the Russians crossed at Oltenitz, the Turks were passing the Danube at Rustchuk. They commenced crossing early on the morning of the 11th inst., and are said to have occupied Giurgevo. The first force that crossed before daylight consisted of two battalions of infantry and three or four squadrons of cavalry. The Turkish army, which evacuated Little Wallachia, is now concentrated at Tirnova, ready to act when it may be needed. The French, as yet, have only landed a brigade of the Canrobert division at Varna; but it is asserted that within a week 30,000 men will have arrived. The Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier Lord Cardigan, is at Devna. It consists at present of the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers, with a few guns. The Light Division, which left Varna, is encamped at a spot half way between that place and Devna. A man named Spitz, who took the contract for provisions for the Cardigan Brigade was wounded by a Turk at Devna whilst driving some carts, with stores, to the camp. The case is flagrant. The Turks, who witnessed the act refuse, however, to give evidence against the offender, and although the culprit is in confinement, it is difficult to say whether Turkish justice will reach him. Spitz is now laid up in Schumla with his wound, which is a sabre cut across the face.

Since leaving Constantinople I find that Redschid Pacha has at last retired from the Cabinet of the Porte. I should scarcely mention this fact in a letter from Schumla had it not been publicly stated that the retirement of the Prime Minister was temporary, his successor having been only appointed *ad interim*. I have every reason to know, however, that Redschid Pacha's retirement is permanent. It remains now to be seen whether his successor will handle the affairs of State with equal ability and judgment. The present condition of Europe is complicated by difficulties of all sorts. The adhesion of Austria to the policy of England and France, albeit extremely favourable to the speedy termination of the war with Russia, has added to the confusion of the situation. So long as it remained doubtful whether Austria would join the other Western Powers or not, the provinces under Turkish sovereignty or suzerainty, like Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and the Herzegovina, had an obvious course to pursue. Their policy was to keep aloof from Russia, because an alliance with that Power would have involved the possibility of Austrian invasion; and hatred of Austria, which is a chronic sentiment in most of these provinces, kept them within bounds; but now that Austria declares against Russia, their policy is changed, and that very hatred will drive them into sympathising with the Court of St. Petersburg. No idea can be formed in England of the Russo-phobia which exists at present in Servia. The English and French Consuls are no longer welcome at the palace of Prince Alexander; M. Muchin, the Russian Consul, it is true, is no longer present; but M. Simonovitch an equally able agent, has succeeded him, and is permitted by the Servian Government to reside in Gourgovatz, the centre of the Principality. The Prince has raised the populations, and called to arms all available men. He has thus an active force of 50,000 men ready to act in favour of Russia. In the midst of this ebullition of feeling, the Turkish Governor, Izzet Pacha, is laid up with dropsy, and no active steps are taken to counterbalance Russian influence. Nor is this the only cloud which hangs over the horizon in that part of Europe. Hungary, which has been waiting patiently for the moment when circumstances may render a rising possible, cannot but feel that the Governments of Europe are acting at this moment as if no revolutionary feeling existed there and in the other Austrian dominions. It would be a strange sight, indeed, to see a fresh revolution in Austria acting this time in concert with Russian hostility against the Imperial power. It would be remarkable to find the revolutionary element which Russia has done so much to put down, acting at the same moment and in accord with Russia; but these are possibilities—nay, I firmly believe them to be probabilities; and these are questions in which Turkey is now as much involved as the Western Powers. They require at the head of Turkish affairs a firm and clever Minister.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS, BART., G.C.B.

THE services of this gallant officer in the capture of Redoubt Kaleb, on the Circassian coast, were recorded in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 19. We abridge the following interesting account of his services from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography":—

Sir Edmund Lyons was born Nov. 21, 1790; and is the second surviving son of the late John Lyons, Esq., of Antiguan, and of St. Austens House, Lymington, Hants; and is the brother of Captain John Lyons, R.N.

This officer entered the Navy in 1801, as First-class Volunteer, on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, Sir Harry Burrard Neale. After sharing in much active service on the Mediterranean station, and enacting a Midshipman's part in Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, where he assisted in demolishing the formidable redoubt on Point Resques, he returned to England in 1807. Towards the close of the same year, he sailed for the East Indies, in the *Monmouth*, 64; and was there, in June, 1808, three months after he had joined the *Russell*, 74, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral William O'Brien Drury, appointed Acting Lieutenant of the *Caroline*, 36, Captain Henry Hart. In the following August he became attached, in a similar capacity, to the *Barracouta* brig; and to that vessel he was confirmed by commission, dated Nov. 22, 1809. At the celebrated capture, in August, 1810, of the island of Banda Neira, Mr. Lyons was among the first to ascend the walls of the Castle of Belgica, an achievement, for boldness in the design and conduct in the execution, rarely paralleled. In December following, on the arrival of the *Barracouta* with the news of the conquest at Madras, we find Mr. Lyons immediately appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Drury, in the *Minden*, 74. Continuing, on the death of the Commander-in-Chief, to serve in the same ship, under Captain E. W. Hoare, he proceeded, in the spring of 1811, to the coast of Java, there to await the arrival of an expedition fitting out at the different ports of India for the subjugation of the above island. While stationed in the Sunda Strait, Lieut. Lyons' extreme zeal for the service and the gallantry of his nature led him to the performance of a most daring exploit. This was nothing less than the storming and capture, on the night of July 30, 1811, with not more than thirty-five men, and with but trifling loss, of the strong fortress of Marrack, mounting 54 guns, and garrisoned by 180 soldiers and the crews of two boats. Previously to this latter event, Mr. Lyons had materially assisted Captain George Sayer, of the *Leda* frigate, in reconnoitring and procuring information relative to the force and position of the enemy. During the operations, which were shortly afterwards regularly commenced, he was at first entrusted with the command of a flotilla of five gun-boats recently captured by Captain Maunsell; and was then allowed to serve in the batteries opposed to Fort Cornelis. After the glorious assaults on that stronghold, Lieut. Lyons' health became so impaired from the exertions he had undergone, that he was under the necessity of invaliding, and he accordingly returned home in the *Caroline*.

Being awarded on his arrival a second promotional commission, Captain Lyons was next, on April 5, 1813, appointed to the command of the *Rinaldo*, 10; in which vessel, it appears, he escorted Louis XVIII. and the Allied Sovereigns to England; besides affording a passage to M. Plantas, the bearer of the treaty of Paris. Although advanced to Post-rank June 7, 1814, he was not again employed until 1828; early in which year he obtained command of the *Blonde*, 46, fitting for the Mediterranean. In October following, after having for some time blockaded the port of Navarin, he directed the movements of a naval part of an expedition ordered to co-operate with the French in the siege of Morea Castle, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnese. During an arduous service of twelve days and nights, in very unfavourable weather, which preceded its unconditional surrender, he greatly distinguished himself; and, having landed, was almost constantly in the trenches, exposed to a tremendous fire of great guns and musketry.

The greatness, indeed, of Captain Lyons' exertions, added to the satisfaction afforded to the French by his cordiality towards them, led to his being invested with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis of France, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.

In the summer of 1829 the *Blonde* conveyed Sir Robert Gordon, our Ambassador, to Constantinople. She was afterwards the first British man-of-war that ever entered the Black Sea; and in January, 1831, she took Sir John Malcolm from Alexandria to Malta. Removing towards the close of the year to the *Madagascar*, 46, Captain Lyons witnessed, in May, 1832, Ibrahim Pacha's bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; and early in 1833 Captain Lyons attended King Otho and the Bavarian Regency from Trieste to Greece. He paid the *Madagascar* off in 1835, was nominated a K.C.H., and received the honour of Knighthood. His commission of Rear-Admiral of the White is dated January 14, 1850.

Sir Edmund Lyons, who has filled the office of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens, was created a Baronet for his civil services in 1840, and a G.C.B. in 1844. He married, in 1814, Augusta, second daughter of the late Captain Josias Rogers, R.N. By that lady he has issue two sons and two daughters—one married to the Baron Philip de Wurzburg, the other to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

#### LITERATURE.

LESSONS ON THE PHENOMENA OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE AND THE CONDITIONS OF INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS. Edited by the Rev. RICHARD DAWES, M.A., Dean of Hereford, &c. Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.

Philanthropists and authors are making great efforts to remove the ignorance of the multitude; and, whatever may be the future reputation of England in the scale of education—now standing very low—it cannot be denied that her writers, her publishers, and her patriots are doing their best to raise it. The exertions of the latter are incessant, if not always successful; and there is no species of useful book which the two former do not combine to produce in profusion. It will not be the fault of these classes if we do not surpass other nations as much in our learning as in our well-regulated political freedom. Amongst the gentlemen who have done much to promote this good end, the Dean of Hereford, by his connection with the school at King's Sombourn, is conspicuous. To his other labours of teaching and writing good books, he has now added the service of editing an excellent work by another hand; but, if we do not mistake the author, the Dean has had little other trouble than to write the preface and send the well-prepared pages to the printer. On the present occasion his merit consists, we believe, in presenting to the world a book admirable in itself, and needing no other recommendation to discriminating readers than its own characteristics, which identify it with the productions of a gentleman equally well known for his educational books and for his personal services to youth in some of our most popular schools. The title of the work will hardly lead the reader to expect an elaborate treatise on political economy; yet such is its real nature. It treats of labour or industry as the source of wealth, of the circumstances which make it productive; such as knowledge, skill, frugality, or economy, to provide it with instruments and tools; of capital, property, wages, profit, rent, interchange, value, measure, and weights, money, credit, bills, banking, rates of exchange, and industrial progress, strikes and lock-outs, taxation, and all the phenomena usually included, with many not usually included, in the science just mentioned. All these very important subjects are described or discussed in simple, plain, intelligible, and forcible language, which, to a remarkable degree, excites interest, and carries conviction with it. The idea conveyed in the title that the subjects to be treated of are the industrial pursuits of all classes with the conditions of success, awakens a deep interest, in contradistinction to the borrowed and ill-applied name of Political Economy—to signify the science of industry and man's material well-being; or what Adam Smith called National Wealth—which is only calculated to set the reader asleep, or lead him astray. From the usual terms employed in political economy, and from the abstruse topics usually discussed by Economists, or from the abstract manner of discussing them, the student is slow to perceive that the science really concerns only the daily toils of all the industrious classes, and the consequences of their toils. From all the abstractions of the Economists the writer escapes; and, opening his eyes to the simple facts, that we cannot live without food, shelter, and clothing; that, for enjoyment, we require comforts and luxuries; that we should nearly all perish, were we, by any accident, to be suddenly deprived of all our stores of such things; and by showing that the comfortable existence of individuals, and of nations, depends on the possession of them, and on the continual reproduction of commodities as they are consumed. If the existence of nations depends on wealth, we need not say that their greatness, which is only a phasis of existence, depends on it. To have wealth, man must work; it is all the produce of labour: the most durable of our possessions is subject to a process of decay; and if we would not be left without temples, bridges, and houses, we must continually repair or protect those we have; and, if we would not be left without food or clothing, some of us must continually produce these articles. All these are plain and admitted facts. Man must work to live; and industry is successful in proportion as it is skilful, and guided by knowledge. Knowledge concerns the future as well as the past. Foresight and economy are, therefore, portions of the knowledge and skill necessary for industry to be successful. Many cannot labour at all; all cannot labour to produce the same things, however necessary. While one is making cloth, another must be sowing seed or reaping grain. Those who make cloth must have a practical conviction, though it may never be expressed, that others are producing corn; and those who grow corn must know that they can get cloth when they want it, or they would turn their attention from producing corn to making cloth. Hence division of labour; hence confidence, hence credit, hence all the varied, minute, and multifarious occupations, and all the interchanges between individuals in the same and in different countries, which grow up amongst thriving, civilised nations. These are the phenomena, in all their ramifications, of which the author treats; and no subject can be more interesting to us all than the condition on which industry can be successful, individuals and nations be sustained in existence, and advanced to greatness. Though he treats these subjects in a plain manner, and makes no pretensions to scientific display, and still less does not enter into learned and abstruse controversies, yet he places several doubtful or obscure questions in clear light. The knotty subject of value, for example, which has given occasion to many volumes, he disposes of, by telling us simply that in his book it means "the quantity of other commodities obtainable in exchange for the commodity to be disposed of," and by always adhering to that definition of the word, whether he speaks of bullion or coined money, or corn or cloth. The great subject of credit which now enters into all our industrial operations, has never been better, if so well explained, as by this writer; and he shows us, instead of being, as is sometimes supposed, a false and factitious pretence, it is necessary to successful industry; though, like the use of food, it may be abused. We shall, as our only quotation from the work, place before our readers a brief passage on this subject. The reader will see from it how deeply it enters into all transactions, besides running up an account with a tradesman, or negotiating a bill. The author says:—

Where credit is given and received, dealings are conducted precisely as if money were paid and received with the single exception of passing the money. Value are measured and prices are calculated, and the results are recorded in account. Two parties might have dealings in this way to the extent of many thousands of pounds, and their accounts might be liquidated once a quarter, or at the end of each year, by the payment of some small balance in money. Credit may truly be said to be given and received between masters and workmen, the former trusting that the time which they have purchased will be faithfully employed, and the latter trusting that the wages contracted for will be punctually paid. The owners of land and houses give credit to their tenants, whom they trust to take care of their property, and to pay the rent stipulated for as it falls due. Carriers by land and water give and receive credit, for they frequently deliver the merchandise at its destination without receiving on the spot what is due to them for carriage or freight; while, on their side, they have an absolute control for the time over the merchandise committed to their charge. The merchant who orders merchandise from another trusts to him to buy as cheap and as well as possible; still more does he give credit, if he pay for the merchandise before he receives it. And the merchant who makes consignments on sale, without receiving any value at the time on account, gives credit; and where he does receive a partial payment in advance, he both gives and receives credit.

As the use of money has greatly promoted commercial intercourse and industrial enterprise, so the use of credit has promoted them still more. There are two considerations which we must not lose sight of in regard to the use of credit. First, confidence must be felt that the parties who contract engagements are prepared and intend to fulfil them; and, secondly, results must show that the engagements have been fulfilled. Without this confidence, credit, as a means of promoting industrial operations, would not be granted; and wanting the performance of engage-

ments, credit would lead to loss and industrial failure, not to profit and industrial success. The full benefit of the use of credit can only be realized in a state of society where scrupulous exactness in the fulfilment of engagements is universally felt to be a duty, and where there is intelligence enough to appreciate the resources available to meet the engagements contracted.

Another point which the author dwells on in many places, with great force and great success, is the necessity, as a condition of industrial success, to be honest and frugal, as well as skilful; to be punctual, to keep every engagement, and to observe the strictest integrity. He gives trickery no quarter. If he teach individuals how to make money, he teaches them to make it honestly. We have never met with a work on political economy in which the moral requisites for success are so continually and emphatically urged. If we have any fault to find with the book, it is that the observations about the rates of exchange—a small part of the business of the merchant and the bill-broker—is disproportionately though not unsuccessfully elucidated; and that the author does not carry out fully the principle he more than once announces, that all these phenomena have their origin in man's wants and in the material world to which man is adapted, and are regulated in minute detail by the consequences of the great facts in which they originated. The book is calculated to do a world of good by making that knowledge familiar, which is as much required by statesmen, to prevent them from making bad laws, as by workmen, to prevent them engaging in foolish strikes. The author makes no lofty pretensions, and his plain and perspicuous language will in consequence be more effectual in explaining the laws on which depends the industrial success of individuals and of nations. The profits arising from the work are to be applied, by the Dean of Hereford and Dr. Lyon Playfair, for the encouragement of education.

1. POEMS. By B. R. PARKES, 1853. 2. SUMMER SKETCHES, and other Poems. By the Same. 1854. London: J. Chapman.

Miss Bessie Rayner Parkes—for such is the full name appended to the second publication, instead of the more timid initials on the titlepage of the first—has been worthily encouraged to this identification of herself with the poetry of her country, by the talent she has displayed. To characterise her verse in its general bearings, we would say that it belongs to a school adorned with a number of female pupils, whose aspirations do honour to the sex, though few of them possess the literary merits of Miss Parkes. They are earnest in the search of truth, liberal in the tone of feeling, and fervent in the inculcation of duties. What then is wanting to the coveted distinction of social usefulness, widespread benevolence, progressive improvement, and lettered fame, but only the development of sufficient genius in embodying the ideas with which the mind is endowed, in a manner to impress them on the public sense. In this vocation has our author laboured, and not in vain. There is some excellent writing in most of her compositions, and equal to her high aim; and throughout we fall upon those sparkling gems of thought, compressed within the brevity of single lines, which tell so effectively in animating either descriptive or moral themes.

The poems are varied in object and subject—the first containing above fifty miscellaneous pieces, and the last raising the total number to above sixty. From these we shall copy one or two passages to confirm the justice of our preceding remarks. The ballad of "Kenilworth," for instance, gives us a beautiful image:—

And strong magnificent oaks, beneath whose boughs  
Twilight sits brooding, ere she walks abroad.

And again of women:—

Vainly would any poet, though he owned  
The "double nature" of the poet breed,  
Paint the completed circle of her powers,  
Whose germs await the future, undisclosed.

What she will be, she can alone define;  
Nor knows she yet, but, dimly feeling, strives  
To gain the fair ideal; what she will do  
Is folded in her nature, as the flower  
Is folded in the bud, or masterpiece  
Of statuary in marble.

These are but brief glimpses of the author's sweetness and power; to which we may add that she also shines prettily enough in the familiarly playful; as, for example, in the account of a journey from London-bridge, per rail, down to the exquisite retreat of Surrey, near the charming banks of the Mole. The following is of a high moral tone:—

Cast thy light pen away, my muse, Some graver influence seek and use. Frame words of more persuasive power	Kind hearts are labouring with the Lord; Here, for a space, the laws eschew Their keen hereditary sword; Hard justice, to compassion won, Regrets the sire and spares the son.
To paint a different scene and hour, And with what thoughts, on wings of wind,	Perhaps, across the oblivious sea These boys shall build a fairer fame.
We left the world's great Heart behind.	In social kingdoms yet to be Transmit an honourable name; And scarcely blush as they recall Those distant scenes which was their fall.
Oh! dreary London, dark with smoke, But more obscured by crime— On whom no morning ever broke Fit to be sung in rhyme.	Redhill inspires no gloomy page, 'Tis lit with light from future days; This is the purpose of the age, Which all fulfil in various ways.
Oh! dreary streets, that well I know!	From every rank up springs the cry, "Gather the children, lest they die."
Oh! stifled households, nursed in woe!	This is the purpose of the age, Which all fulfil in various ways.
Oh! hapless children, never crowned With purity divine, Young hearts in which no peace is found;	Redhill inspires no gloomy page, 'Tis lit with light from future days; This is the purpose of the age, Which all fulfil in various ways.
Unchristen'd by the sign, The outward sign of inward joy, Born heritage of girl and boy.	From theft, from drink, from sensu- al sin (Listen, O women, meek and pure), Snatch these poor children, bring them in
In those green fields tow'ards which we flew,	By thousands to your homes secure. They wait, from many an awful dew, "O save us ere we grow to men!"

A Christian petition to make mothers to the motherless: may Heaven increase and prosper the spirit it evokes; and in this and all other holy, benevolent, and patriotic aspirations of the fair writer, may her name be honourably blended with the success of the cause she so zealously espouses! Pure and refining sentiments have their fittest home in the heart of woman.

GEOGRAPHICAL CLUB.—The members of this club held their last meeting for the session on Monday, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich—Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair, supported by Lords Sheffield and Overstone. The annual grant of £500 to the Royal Geographical Society was also voted by the House of Commons on the same evening.

CIVILISATION IN SPAIN.—There was a wild beast fight at Aranjuez, the other day—the third spectacle of the kind that has been afforded within the last two or three years to amateurs in Madrid and its vicinity. The two former ones disappointed the public, but that of last week was a total failure. The combatants were a hyena against two dogs, a bull and a panther, a leopard and a bull. They all displayed great repugnance to contribute to the diversion of this particularly cruel public. It was hardly possible to get them up to the scratch, and blood was scarcely drawn. The hyena, having once shaken off the dogs, which pinned him unawares, kept them at bay, and they barked around him without daring to close. The leopard got one or two good tosses, but was not gored (as far as the spectators could discover), and must have suffered less from the horns of the bull than from the barbarous means adopted to drive him from his refuge close to the railings into the centre of the arena—the assistants thrusting at him through the bars with poles and iron rods, and at last applying the barbed darts with fireworkes attached, commonly used in the bull ring to excite a sluggish or cowardly bull. The whole exhibition was a disgrace to a civilised nation.

MAD DOGS.—In consequence of the recent instances of deaths from hydrophobia, the Commissioners of Police have issued a notice respecting mad dogs, to the effect that the owner of any dog who permits the animal to run loose whilst in a rabid state is liable to a penalty of £5, which all police constables are directed to enforce; and they have also received instructions to destroy all dogs that are in, or apparently approaching to, a rabid state.

FIFTY HOUSES CONSUMED BY FIRE.—A fire resulting in the entire destruction of fifty houses, and involving a calamitous loss of property, occurred on Friday morning week, at Burton Bradstock, near Bridport, Dorset. The fire commenced at the homestead, in the occupation of Mr. James Brown, a farmer, near the approach of the main street, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Within an hour from thirty to forty houses were in flames, and the fire was not subdued till nearly the entire village was consumed. The poor inhabitants are now encamped in the neighbourhood, and are reduced to the greatest distress, but no lives were lost.



16, OXFORD-STREET, AND AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY** have an excellent variety of MOURNING MUSLINS. Patterns sent free.

16, OXFORD-STREET, AND AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY** have added two new and elegant Saloons to their Premises; and trust that the inconvenience which has arisen from overcrowding will, for the future, be obviated.

16, OXFORD-STREET, AND AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY** have just received a lot of 4000 CHINTZ MUSLIN ROBES, worth One Guinea each; but, as the manufacturer has become bankrupt, they are enabled to dispose of at the extraordinary price of Six Shillings. Patterns sent free.

16, OXFORD-STREET, AND AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY**, for the sale of MUSLINS and BAREGES only, at 16, Oxford-street, and in the Nave at the Crystal Palace, have just received the fourth importation. The variety is endless; the colours perfectly fast. Many of the designs are passing beautiful, and all of that lady-like character so peculiar to the French. The price varies from 2s. the Robe to Two Guineas. Patterns sent free.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY** are now showing SPECIMENS of their MUSLINS and BAREGES, in the Nave of the Palace. Experienced Assistants are present to dispose of the specimens, and take orders.  
16, Oxford-street.

**MOURNING.—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY** have an excellent variety of Mourning Muslin and Bareges, 3s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns sent free.—16, Oxford-street, near Soho Bazaar; and in the Nave at the Crystal Palace.

**THE RACES, THE FETES, and the CRYSTAL PALACE.** Unrivalled Stock of new DRESS BONNETS direct from Paris, from One Guinea each.—Madame PARSONS, 92, Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Burlington-arcade.

**HATS and LADIES' RIDING HATS**, in great variety, at HUTTON'S, 69, Regent-street. The lightest and most elastic Hats ever produced, perfectly ventilating, at 12s. 6d. and 14s.

**BONNETS for JULY.**—Elegantly-trimmed Sea-side Bonnets, in endless variety, from Half-a-Guinea; Dress Bonnets, One Guinea, at Mrs. BIRHAM'S New Millinery Establishment, 138, Oxford-street. July Fashions from Paris just received in Bonnets, Flowers, and Head-dresses.—Mrs. BIRHAM, 138, Oxford-street (removed from North Audley-street).

**BONNETS.—LADIES** will save themselves much trouble in visiting G. W. JONES'S Establishment, 101, Oxford-street, where they will at once meet with an extensive and choice Assortment of Millinery, Fancy, and other Straw Bonnets, ready for wear. An inspection of the above will fully prove what an advertisement would fail to do, viz. that the style and price is not to be surpassed, if equalled. N.B.—G. W. Jones, 101, Oxford-street, corner of John-street.

**SPRING SHAWLS and MANTLES.**—SEWELL and CO. have a very beautiful assortment of the latest Parisian Novelties in SILK MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS. Ladies will find a splendid choice of Shawls, viz. Long Barège, the new Alexander French Cashmere and Paisley, and every other description made.

Sewell and Co. are large importers of real India Cashmere and Camel's-hair Shawls and China Vests. Compton House, 44, 45, 46, Old Compton-street; 45, 47, Fifth-street, Soho.

**SUMMER WALKING DRESSES.**—COMPTON HOUSE.—SEWELL and CO. are making this week a brilliant display of WALKING and MORNING DRESSES, Flounced Barèges, elegant Muslins, very choice materials in new light tissue, Mousselin de Soie, flounced Organdies, &c.  
The Ball and Evening Room contains the new Gold and Silver Blouse Slips and Skirts, for Court Balls; embroidered flounced Robes, and pretty Fur-trimmed Dresses, for young ladies, in all colours, at very moderate prices.—44, 45, 46, Old Compton-street, Soho; 45, 47, Fifth-street, Soho-square.

**LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS.**—This Garment, so much used and so highly approved of for Home and Continental Travelling, may be had of the Maker, J. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.  
P.S.—Directions for measuring, patterns of material, and list of prices, sent post free, on application.

ESTABLISHED AS "HAYWARD'S," 1770.  
**SPECIALITE DE DENTELLES et de BRODERIES.—WEDDING ORDERS.**—Russell and Son, in beautiful and appropriate designs, in Flounces, Squares, Scarfs, Veils, Handkerchiefs, &c. Brussels Squares from 13 to 55 guineas; Brussels Flouncings, from 14 to 100 guineas; Brussels and Honiton Bridal Scarfs, from 7 to 45 guineas; Honiton Squares, from 3 to 45 guineas. A beautiful imitation of the above at a very moderate price.—D. BIDDLE, 81, Ox-ord-street, opposite the Pantheon.

**PARIS EMBROIDERY, in Sets of Habits, Chemises, &c., and Sleeves to correspond, trimmed or untrimmed.** The made-up department is replete with every novelty of the season in Lace and Embroidery, adapted for Mourning, Evening, and Ball Costume. Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs in great variety.—D. BIDDLE (established as Hayward's, 1770), 81, Oxford-street.

**THE GREATEST NOVELTY of the SEASON.**—THE CASPIATO, or Folding Bonnet, a new invention, for which J. and E. SMITH have her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience with elegance.—It is packed in a case 14 inches deep, thus dispensing with a bonnet-box; it is plain or trimmed in the highest fashion; prices moderate.—To be seen only at J. and E. SMITH'S elegant Show-rooms, 151, Regent-street, opposite Beak-street, London.

**LADIES** are invited to inspect SPARKES HALL'S STOCK of SATIN and KID SHOES, which will be found well adapted in good and useful, her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, in which J. and E. SMITH have her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience with elegance.—It is packed in a case 14 inches deep, thus dispensing with a bonnet-box; it is plain or trimmed in the highest fashion; prices moderate.—To be seen only at J. and E. SMITH'S elegant Show-rooms, 151, Regent-street, opposite Beak-street, London.

**CRYSTAL PALACE, MIXED FABRIC COURT.**—And 221 and 223, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.  
Patterns sent to any part post-free.  
An Immense Importation of FRENCH, SWISS, and INDIA MUSLINS, Cheaper than any other House in the Kingdom.  
The Real ALPINE KID GLOVES.  
All Colours, 1s. 6d. per pair. Sample pair sent for Two extra Stamps.  
Real French Hemmed-stitch CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at 7s. 6d. half-dozen.  
China Grass and India Flax ditto, 6s. 6d. the half-dozen, post-free.  
Address: BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 223, Regent-street, London.  
N.B. Ladies Muslin and Cambric Morning and Seaside Wrappers, 7s. 6d. complete.

**THE LADIES' BROWN SILK UMBRELLA**, 7s. 10d. the French myrtle green and Napoleon blue, 13s.; and the London smoke, of pure Italian silk, 19s., are worthy inspection; and, being manufactured on the premises, are warranted. Gingham umbrellas, 2s.; alpaca, 7s.—JOHN CHEEK, 132C, Oxford-street.

**THE NEW LIGHT UMBRELLA**, so light and strong it exceeds every other kind.—Ladies' size, 11s. to 21s., according to quality of silk and style of handle; Gentlemen's, 15s. to 25s.; Silk Umbrellas, the usual description, 7s. to 21s.; Alpaca, 7s. to 13s.; Gingham, 2s. to 5s.; Carriage Umbrellas, 3s. 6d. to 18s. Manufactured on the premises, and warranted, by JOHN CHEEK, 132C, Oxford-street.

**THE DRAWING-ROOM.—SPARKES HALL'S WHITE KID and WHITE SATIN SHOES** are now reduced to 4s. 6d. per pair, and he begs to assure ladies that the quality is first-rate. It is his intention, this season to offer his best French Morocco, kid, bronze, and satin shoes, at one uniform price, viz. 4s. 6d. per pair; and for the half-dozen, 25s. Every also kept ready made, in boots, shoes, and overboots for ladies and children. N.B.—An Illustrated Price List sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of Two Penny Postage Stamp.  
SPARKES HALL, Elastic Boot-maker to the Queen and the Royal Family, 308, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

**VERY Superior HOSIERY, in material and workmanship, of cotton thread, silk, and spun silk, manufactured expressly for durability and economy in family use, by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.**

**TWO PARENTS.—ECONOMY in BOYS' CLOTHES.** A first class SUIT at the rate of 11d. per foot, according to height. Fancy Braided Dresses in first style, at W. BIRDSON'S, 56, New Broad-street, and 69, Cornhill (only).

**FLEURS et COIFFURES de PARIS.—G. W. JONES**, 101, Oxford-street, corner of John-street, is constantly receiving a succession of NOVELTIES in ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLUMES, and HEAD-DRESSES, expressly suited to Court, Dinner, and Evening Dress, to an inspection of which all Ladies are respectfully invited.—N.B. 101, Oxford-street.

**FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY.**—THE CASPIATO, or Folding Bonnet, a new invention, for which J. and E. SMITH have her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience with elegance.—It is packed in a case 14 inches deep, thus dispensing with a bonnet-box; it is plain or trimmed in the highest fashion; prices moderate; also every kind of Bonnet in the best Paris taste. Light Bonnets, with flowers, at 10s. 6d.; Glass Bonnets, with flowers, at 16s. 6d.; Mourning Bonnets, at 12s. 6d.—At J. and E. SMITH'S elegant Show-rooms, 151, Regent-street, opposite Beak-street, London.

**BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE**, containing 100 of Deane's Drilled-Eyed NEEDLES, sent post free, for 1s. Any Lady, enclosing Twelve Postage Stamps to DEANE, DRAY, and Co., may have this neat and valuable appendage to her work-table forwarded free by return of post.—Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1790.

**VICTORIA NEEDLES.—A Morocco Leather** Purse, containing One Hundred of the finest quality cast steel NEEDLES, assorted of the most useful sizes, and a steel BOPKIN, forwarded free, by post, on receipt of Twelve Postage Stamps.—Apply to MAPPLEBECK and LOWE, Birmingham.

**THE PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING FASTENER**, much approved of as a substitute for the present Buckle and Studs and Buttons, may now be obtained at the patentees, ADENEY and SON'S, 15, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London.

**SHIRT.—E. LODGE and Co.'s SHIRTS** (as registered) surpass all others in three great requisites, viz., excellence of fit, material, and moderate price. Six for 35s. or 50s. for 45s. Strongly recommended.—Address, 15 and 16, Strand, opposite the Golden Cross, Charing-cross.

**SHIRTS for BOATING and MORNING** Wear in all the New Designs and Colours, 20s. and 25s. the Half-Dozen. Improved shape 31s. 6d. the Half-Dozen. Patterns, drawings, &c., free on receipt of two stamps. RODGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

**SHIRTS (IMPROVED)**, 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d. the Half-Dozen. They are cut upon a new principle and are the most fitting and wearing Shirts extant. Drawings, prices, and full particulars gratis, and post free. RODGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

**SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured** Shirtings, in every variety of Colours.—Upwards of 200 different styles for making FORD'S DURER SHIRTS, including Sprigging, Stripes, &c., sent post free on receipt of six stamps. Price 25s. the Half-Dozen; if washed and ready for use, 25s. List of Prices and no fee of self-measurement sent post-free.—Richard Ford, 31, Poultry.

**LODGE and SON, SHIRT TAILORS**, 53, Oxford-street (Established 1804), confidently invite gentlemen requiring SHIRTS, to their NEWLY-FITTED DEPARTMENT, being now in a position to offer the most perfect fitting shirt, combined with excellence of quality, at the lowest price, than any other house in London. A great variety of new Parisian styles in coloured Shirtings.

**THE CORAZZA SHIRT.**  
**CAPPER and WATERS** having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a PRECISION and EASE. Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures taken tight—1. Round the Neck; 2. Round the Chest; 3. Round the Waist; 4. Round the Wrist; 5. The Height of the Waist; 6. The Length of the Sleeve. Excellent Cotton Shirtings, with Fronts, Collars, and Wrists of fine Linen, 6s. to 12s. each.  
Good Linen Shirtings, of various fineness, 10s. to 25s. each.  
Additional, for Dress or Embroidered fronts, 2s. to 10s. each.  
25, Regent-street, St. James's, London.

**D. CONDON, COURT, MILITARY, NAVAL, CLERICAL, and LAY TAILOR.**  
2, NEW BOND-STREET.  
Riding Habits, Liveries.  
ONE GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS.

**HOLYLAND'S RENOWNED BEAUFORT** FROCKS, and Morning or Riding Beaufort Coats, are now made in every new and elegant material for Spring wear. The style and quality of these articles are undeniable, and they are rendered at most moderate charges. New seasonable materials for Frocks and Waistcoats in unvarnished variety; Fishing Suits, Yachting Jackets, &c., to order. 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.

**OUTFITS to all parts of the Globe**, at the smallest remunerative profit. The plain price is marked on every article, and no deviation made. One establishment is devoted to the CLOTHING and WATERPROOF TRADE, in all its branches; and another (the alternate house) to SHIRTS and UNDERCLOTHING of every kind. Waterproof Camp or Bed Wrappers, Blankets, &c. One system is adopted throughout—plain figures, no deviation.—T. MILLS and Co., Aliquae. N.B. Nearly opposite Jewry-street.

**WATERPROOF GARMENTS**, at very Reduced Prices.—As these Weather Garments are coming into general use (the high price hitherto charged having been an obstacle), S. W. SILVER and Co. have become Manufacturers on a large scale. Thus they are enabled to offer, at a great saving of cost to the Purchaser, thoroughly waterproof travelling, reversible, and summer wet weather Coats, walking and driving Capes and Leggings. Storm Suits, a great protection in travelling by sea and land; bivouacking Blankets, footloose, to resist ground-damp, in open-air exposure; and all are impervious to rain in any climate. Purchasers of twelve or more articles are allowed a discount. Manufacture, North Woolwich, opposite her Majesty's Dockyard. Warehouses at 56 and 67, Cornhill, and 4, Bishopsgate-street (the principal Depot), London, and Liverpool.—S. W. Silver and Co., Outfitters and Contractors.

**ICE and REFRIGERATORS**, for cooling wine, butter, fruit, jellies, water, and all kind of provisions—the greatest and most economical luxury of the day.—WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 164 A, Strand, London.

**MESSRS. JOHN FOX and SONS' INDIA PALE ALE**—Present price, in consequence of the addition to the ale duty, 25s. the Eighteen Gallon Cask. In Bottle—Quarts, 5s. 6d.; Pints, 3s. 2d. per dozen. Patent Steam Brewery, Farnborough, Kent.

**EAU-DE-VIE.—A Pure PALE BRANDY**, peculiarly free from acidity, and possessing all the estimable properties of the finest Cognac, at half its price; being only 16s. per imperial gallon. A case, containing one dozen French bottles, 34s.—HENRY SHETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**CARL'S HOP CHAMPAGNE**, 16s. per Dozen; Second Quality, 10s. per Dozen; Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; combined the exhilarating effect of the Champagne with the fine aroma and tonic properties of the hop. Invaluable to invalids.—Carl and Co., 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.—The Trade supplied.

**SCHWEPPE'S SODA, POTASS, MAGNESIA WATERS**, and AERATED LEMONADE, continue to be manufactured, as usual, upon the largest scale at their several Establishments in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby. Every Bottle is protected by a Label, with the name of their Firm, without which none is genuine. GERMAN and BRIGHTON SALTZET WATER constantly fresh.—51, Berners-street.

**HEDGES and BUTLER**, Wine Merchants, 40, 155, Regent-street, London, and 29, King's-road, Brighton (originally established A.D. 1677). GOLDSON'S GOLDEN SHERRY, 30s. per dozen; superior, 35s.; of soft and full flavour. Old Port first-rate Shippers, 30s., 35s., 42s., and 48s. per dozen. N.B. Choice Old Pale Cognac Brandy, 60s. per dozen. Foreign Liqueurs, &c.

**NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD**—EIGHTPENCE PER POUND REDUCTION in the PRICE of FEA. Further Reduction of the Duty, 4d.; and Fall in the Market Value, 41.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH** (used in her Majesty's Laundry), and WOTHERSPOON'S Machine-made CONFECTIONERY, MARMALADE, JAMS, JELLIES, &c. (which gained the Prize-Medal of 1851), may be had of all Grocers; Wholesale of Wotherespoon, Mackay, and Co., 64, Queen-street, Cheshire; London; and Robert Wotherespoon and Co., Glasgow.

**THE HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND.—CREW'S RINSING LIQUID**, used in all laundries, effectually restores and fixes colours which are now destroyed in washing. Twenty drops of the liquid are sufficient for one gallon of rinsing-water. Sold in bottles, at 6d. and 9d. each, by all chemists and oilmen in the United Kingdom. Manufacture, Commercial Wharf, Mile-end, London.

**FLUID COMPASS WITHOUT AIR BUBBLE**—F. DENT, Chronometer Maker to the Queen and Prince Albert, has now opened the Shop at 35, Royal Exchange, next door to his other shop, (No. 34), for the Exclusive Sale of the Patent Ship Compasses, for which the Prize Medal was awarded to the late E. J. Dent, at the Great Exhibition; and his own improved Fluid Compass, which is steadier than any other in use. Prices the same as ordinary Compasses.

**DUTY OFF TEA.**—All our Prices again REDUCED 4d. per pound.—PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 4, King William-street, City, London. A general Price Current sent, post-free, on application.

**THE EMPRESS OF CHINA'S TEA.**—Universally admired for its purity, strong, rich, full, and delicate flavour, and moderate price. MOORE and CO., 14, Little Tower-street, London. Retail in air-tight tins of all sizes, by their Agents, throughout the country.

**CARPETS, CURTAINS, CUPBOARD and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE**, Purified Bedding, &c., may be obtained in profuse variety, and for prices defying competition, at HOWITT and COMPANY'S Galleries and Warehouses, 225, 227, 228, 229, 231, High Holborn.

**CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMINGS**, No. 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, having purchased largely below the great advances, are enabled to offer a large portion of their STOCK at the OLD PRICES. French Silk and Worsted Damasks, Tabourats, &c., at very great reductions; Turkey Carpets, Floor cloth, &c.

**CHURCH DECORATIONS.**—Robes, Surplices, Altar Cloths, Communion Linen, and every article for sacred Use; Ecclesiastical, Masonic, and Heraldic Banners and Embroidery; Masonic and Order Ribbons.—HARRISON, 62, Chancery-lane.

**PAPERHANGINGS and PANEL DECORATIONS**, in Elegant New Designs.—White and gold panel drawing-room paper, 10d. per yard; with gold and green flock paper, 10d. per yard; ditto, with crimson flock and gold, 1s. per yard; crimson and scarlet flock drawing-room paper, 3d. to 4d. per yard. Patterns sent to all parts of the kingdom for approval.—W. SEDGEMAN'S old established manufactory, 43, Finchchurch-street.

**PAPER HANGINGS and PANELLED DECORATIONS.**—The Cheapest in London are at CROOK'S wholesale Warehouse, 22, Great Portico-street, Oxford-street, where you can select from the largest Stock in the Kingdom. Thirty per cent cheaper than any other House. Estimates given for Painting, Decorating, and General Repairs.

**BEDDING.—ECONOMY, DURABILITY, and COMFORT.**—THE GERMAN SPRING and FRENCH MATTRESSES make the most elastic and softest bed. A price list of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bedsteads.—Arabian, Four-post, French, and other styles, in birch, mahogany, &c.; patent iron and brass Bedsteads on the most improved principles. Cribs, cots, &c.; Bed-room Furniture of every description. J. and S. STEEL, Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford-street, London.

**REVOLUTION in SHOP FRONTS.**—LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD'S PATENT CRYSTAL WINDOW supercedes the use of metal or wood sash-bars, by the employment of thin glass for the entire window. Examples may be seen at the London Mantle and Shawl Company, St. Paul's Church-yard; at Birmingham, Leamington, Worcester, Aberystwyth, &c.; and full particulars may be obtained of the Patentees, Park Glass Works, Birmingham, or of Mr. Mabley, 10, Buckingham-street, Strand. N.B.—The sash-bars may be either plain or in colours.

**GAS-FITTING.—GARDNER'S** Twelve-Guinea Estimates, for ten-roomed houses, includes chandeliers of the most elegant designs, for dining and drawing-rooms, hall lanterns, library, staircase, kitchen, and bed-rooms—comprising, in all, fifteen lights. Gardeners (by appointment, to her Majesty), 453 and 63, Strand, Charing-cross. Manufactory, James-street. Established 1853 years.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, HALL LANTERNS** &c. To Gas-fitters, Ironmongers, &c.—The most complete assortment in the Kingdom, of every description of Gas-fittings, suitable for drawing and dining rooms, libraries, hall, &c. Every article manufactured on the premises, and marked with the wholesale price. Patent Gas Meters, Dr. Arnott's Improved Ventilators, &c., at D. HULETT and Co.'s, 55 and 58, High Holborn. Large Pattern Book of Engravings, with Price List, 10s. Patent Automaton and Hecla Coffee Urns.

**OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS for GAS and CANDLES.**—A great variety of the newest and richest designs always on view, also, a large assortment of Glass Lustres, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Dessert services, and every description of Table Glass, at very moderate prices. ORNAMENTAL GLASS of the newest and most beautiful description, suitable for Presents. Furnishing orders executed with dispatch.—44, Oxford-street, manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807.

**GAS APPARATUS for SMALL TOWNS.**—Mansions, Factories, Hotels, &c. Cheap Coal and Oil Gas Apparatus for Twenty Lights, and upwards. Surveys, Plans, &c., gratis. Provincial and Continental Consumers' Gas Company, 64, Mark-lane, London.

**THE IMPROVED INFANT PERAMBULATOR**, and all other kinds of CARRIAGES for CHILDREN, manufactured by A. THIBB, 93, Old-street, St. Luke's, at reduced prices.

**BURTON and HARE'S IMPROVED INFANT PROPELLER**, supported on Steel Springs.—These much admired juvenile Carriages are furnished with all their recent improvements. Manufactured by Burton and Hare, No. 489, New Oxford-street, London. N.B. Old Carriages modernized and fitted with all or any of their recent patent improvements.

**INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.**—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the nursing-bottles introduced by Mr. Benjamin Elam, of 184, Oxford-street, London."—From The Lancet, 7s. 6d. each. The bottle and mouthpiece are stamped with my name and address.

**THE BEST BED for a CHILD** is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, with moveable sides and pillars, castors, and brass bases, price 21s., including a cocoa-nut fibre mattress.—T. TRELOAR, iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

Established in 1774.  
**CAPPER, SON, and CO.**, 63, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LINEN DRAPERS to the QUEEN, and Manufacturers of

**INFANTS' BASSINETTES.**—Baby Linen, Children's Dresses, and Ladies' Under Clothing, for Home, India, and the Colonies.  
All parcels sent carriage-free within the range of the London Parcels Delivery Company.  
Parcels of 43 value free of railway carriage throughout the Kingdom. Lists, with PRICES, sent, POST-PAID, by application, above, or to CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 161, REGENT-STREET, LONDON. (nearly opposite New Burlington-street.)

**THE BEST FOOD for CHILDREN and INVALIDS.**

**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY**, for making superior barley-water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community; and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for infants, children, and invalids; much approved for making a delicious custard-pudding; and excellent for thickening broths or soups.

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